



Model

1

Answer the following questions :

1 Complete the following :

- 1 If $2^{x+3} = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$
- 2 If $x + y = 4$, $x - y = 2$, then $x^2 - y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
- 3 The solution set of the equation : $x^2 - 1 = 8$, where $x \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
- 4 If $2^x = 3$, then $8^{-x} = \dots\dots\dots$
- 5 $1 - \frac{3}{4} = \dots\dots\dots \%$

2 Choose the correct answer :

- 1 $\frac{5^{-2} \times \sqrt{5}}{5\sqrt{5}} = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) $\frac{1}{125}$ (b) $\frac{1}{25}$ (c) 25 (d) 125
- 2 $\mathbb{Z} - \mathbb{Z}^- = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) \mathbb{Z}^+ (b) \mathbb{N} (c) \emptyset (d) $\{0\}$
- 3 The volume of a cube of side length 3 cm. equals $\dots\dots\dots \text{cm}^3$.
 (a) 9 (b) 12 (c) 27 (d) 81
- 4 The expression : $x^2 + kx + 36$ is a perfect square when k equals $\dots\dots\dots$
 (a) ± 6 (b) ± 8 (c) ± 12 (d) ± 18
- 5 A regular die is thrown once and observed the upper face, then the probability of appearance a number divisible by 3 is $\dots\dots\dots$
 (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$
- 6 If $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \frac{27}{125}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) -5 (b) -3 (c) 3 (d) 5

3 Factorize each of the following expressions :

- 1 $x^2 + 8x + 15$ 2 $2x^2 + 7x + 3$ 3 $x^3 - 1$ 4 $a^2x - 7a + 3x - 21$

4 [a] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$

[b] Find the S.S. for the following equation where $x \in \mathbb{R}$: $x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$

5 [a] A bag contains a number of similar balls , 5 of them are white and the rest are red. If the probability of drawing a red ball is $\frac{2}{3}$, find the number of all the balls.

[b] If $3^x = 27$, $4^{x+y} = 1$, find the values of : x and y

Model 2*Answer the following questions :***1 Complete the following :**

- 1 If $7^{X-1} = 3^{X-1}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
- 2 $X^3 - \dots\dots\dots = (X-2)(\dots\dots\dots + 2X + 4)$
- 3 $(5X - 2y)(25X^2 + 10Xy + 4y^2) = \dots\dots\dots$
- 4 If $\frac{2X}{5} = 6$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
- 5 A bag contains 9 cards labeled by numbers from 1 to 9, a card is drawn randomly, then the probability that the card carries an odd number is $\dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer :

- 1 If $X^3 y^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{y}{X} = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 8 (b) $\frac{1}{8}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 2
- 2 The expression : $X^2 + 4X + a$ is a perfect square when a equals $\dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 16
- 3 The S.S. of the equation : $X^2 - X = 0$ is $\dots\dots\dots$ where $X \in \mathbb{R}$
- (a) $\{0\}$ (b) \emptyset (c) $\{0, 1\}$ (d) $\{1\}$

4 In the figure opposite :The shaded region represents $\dots\dots\dots$ the circle.

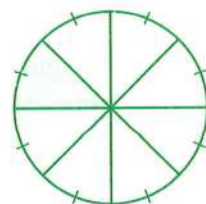
- (a) $\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

- 5 If $3^X + 3^X + 3^X = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) -1 (b) 0 (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) 1

- 6 If $6^X = 11$, then $6^{X+1} = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 12 (b) 22 (c) 66 (d) 72

**3 Factorize each of the following :**

- 1 $4X^2 - 9$ 2 $X^3 + 8$
- 3 $X^2 - 5X$ 4 $X^2 - X - 6$

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the following equation : $X^2 - X - 6 = 0$

- [b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{(\sqrt{2})^5 \times 3^{-2}}{3 \times (\sqrt{2})^9}$

5 [a] If $\frac{2^x \times 3^x}{(12)^x} = \frac{1}{2}$, find the value of x

[b] A bag contains a number of similar balls. Some of them are red, 2 green, 4 blue.

If the probability of drawing a ball with green colour is $\frac{1}{6}$, find the number of red balls.

Model for the merge students

Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer from those given :

[1] The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 25 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

- (a) $\{-5, 5\}$ (b) $\{5\}$ (c) $\{-5\}$ (d) \emptyset

[2] If the expression : $x^2 + ax + 9$ is a perfect square, then $a =$

- (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 18

[3] If $(x - 1)$ is one factor of the expression : $x^2 - 4x + 3$, then the other factor is

- (a) $x + 3$ (b) $x + 1$ (c) $x - 3$ (d) $x - y$

[4] If $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2$, then $x =$

- (a) -2 (b) 2 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{2}$

[5] The probability of the sure event equals

- (a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) 1 (d) 2

2 Join from the column (A) to the suitable in the column (B) :

Column (A)	Column (B)
[1] If $a^2 - b^2 = 15$, $a + b = 3$, then $a - b =$	• 5
[2] If one digit of the number 37450 is chosen at random, then the probability of the chosen number is even =	• 6
[3] If $(x + 3y)^2 = x^2 + kxy + 9y^2$, then $k =$	• $\frac{2}{5}$
[4] $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 =$	• 0
[5] The probability of the impossible event =	• 4^4

3 Complete each of the following :

$$1 \quad x^2 - y^2 = (\dots - \dots) (\dots + \dots)$$

$$2 \quad x^3 - 8 = (\dots - \dots) (x^2 + 2x + \dots)$$

$$3 \quad x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x - \dots) (\dots - 3)$$

$$4 \quad (a + b)x + (a + b)y = (a + \dots) (\dots + \dots)$$

4 Put (✓) for the correct statement and (✗) for the incorrect one :

1 A school has 320 pupils , if the probability of the chosen pupil is a boy is 0.6 ,
then the number of girls is 120 ()

2 If $3^x = 27$, then $x = \frac{1}{3}$ ()

3 A card is drawn at random , from cards numbered from 1 to 10 ,
then the probability that the card carries an odd number greater than 3 is $\frac{3}{10}$ ()

4 The positive real number which if its square is added to its three times ,
the result will be 28 is 4 ()

5 The solution set of the equation : $x(x - 3)(x + 5) = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\{0, 3, -5\}$ ()

5 Complete the solution in which the expression : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$ in its simplest form :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(2 \dots)^n \times (\dots \times 3)^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} &= \frac{2 \dots \times \dots^{2n} \times 3^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} \\ &= 2 \dots + 2n - \dots \times 3^{2n \dots} \\ &= 2 \dots \times 3 \dots \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$



1

Cairo Governorate

El-Nozha Zone
Math Supervision

Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

1 $\sqrt{25 \times 9} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 7

(b) 15

(c) 16

(d) 225

2 The probability of the impossible event equals

(a) 1

(b) -1

(c) zero

(d) 0.5

3 If $2^X = 3$, then $8^X = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3

(b) 9

(c) 27

(d) 81

4 If $X^2 - y^2 = 12$, $X + y = 4$, then $X - y = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3

(b) 16

(c) 8

(d) 2

5 The expression : $4X^2 + kX + 9$ is a perfect square, when $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) ± 6

(b) 6

(c) ± 12

(d) 12

2 Complete :

1 $X^3 - \dots\dots\dots = (X - 2)(\dots\dots\dots + 2X + 4)$

2 Quarter of the number $4^{20} = \dots\dots\dots$

3 The multiplicative inverse of $2^{-3} = \dots\dots\dots$

4 $(-\sqrt{3})^{\text{zero}} = \dots\dots\dots$

5 If $\left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^X = \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^3$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

3 Factorize each of the following :

1 $X^2 - 81$

2 $aX - 7a + 3X - 21$

3 $8X^3 + 1$

4 $2X^2 - X - 15$

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $X^2 - X = 12$

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{(\sqrt{3})^5 \times 2^3}{2 \times (\sqrt{3})^7}$

5 [a] If $3^{x-2} = 81$, find : the value of x

[b] A bag contains a number of similar balls, 4 red balls, 6 white balls and 5 green balls.
A ball is drawn randomly.

Find the probability of the drawn ball is :

1 Red.

2 Not green.

3 White.

2

Cairo Governorate



El-Zeitoun Zone

Tala'a Gaber El-Ansary Language School

Answer the following questions :

1 Complete :

1 If $3^{x-4} = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

2 The S.S. of $x^2 - 25 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 If the probability of success of a student is 0.7, then the probability of his failure is $\dots\dots\dots$

4 If $3^x = 27$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

5 The probability of the impossible event is $\dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose :

1 The S.S. of $x^2 - 3x = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{0\}$

(b) \emptyset

(c) $\{0, 3\}$

(d) $\{3\}$

2 If $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -2

(b) 2

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$

(d) $-\frac{1}{2}$

3 If $x^2 + 8x + a$ is a perfect square, then $a = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -4

(b) 4

(c) 8

(d) 16

4 If the age of Ali now is x years, then his age 3 years ago is $\dots\dots\dots$ years.

(a) $x + 3$

(b) $3x$

(c) $x - 3$

(d) $6x$

5 $3^3 + 3^3 + 3^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3^3

(b) 3^4

(c) 3^{12}

(d) 3^{81}

3 [a] If $\frac{8^x \times 9^x}{18^x} = 64$, find : x

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $x^2 - 1 = 8$

4 Factorize each of the following :

1 $4x^2 - 9$

2 $x^3 + 8$

3 $x^2 - x - 6$

4 $ax - 7a + 3x - 21$

5 [a] A box contains 2 red balls , 3 white balls and 5 blue balls. A ball is drawn randomly.**Find the probability of getting :****1** A white ball.**2** A non red ball.**3** A yellow ball.**4** A red or blue ball.**[b]** If $3^{x-4} = 9$, find the S.S. in \mathbb{R} **3****Giza Governorate**

Inspection of Math

*Answer the following questions :***1 Choose the correct answer :****1** The expression : $x^2 + kx + 36$ is a perfect square when $k = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) ± 6 (b) ± 8 (c) ± 12 (d) ± 18 **2** If $7^{x+2} = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 1

(b) -2

(c) 2

(d) 7

3 If a regular die is tossed once , then the probability of appearing an even number equals $\dots\dots\dots$ (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) $\frac{5}{6}$

(d) 0

4 $3^2 \times 2^2 = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 5^2 (b) 5^4 (c) 6^4 (d) 6^2 **5** If $\frac{a}{b} = 1$, then $3a - 3b = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) zero

(b) 1

(c) 4

(d) 8

2 Complete the following :**1** $(a - 3)(a - 2) = \dots\dots\dots - 5a + \dots\dots\dots$ **2** If $3^{x-1} = 27$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$ **3** If a coin is thrown once , then the probability of appearing a tail equals $\dots\dots\dots$ **4** $x(y - z) + m(y - z) = (y - z)(\dots\dots\dots)$ **5** The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 3x = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

1 $x^2 - 4y^2$

2 $x^3 + 8$

[b] Simplify : $\frac{4^x \times 9^x}{6^{2x}}$

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + x = 6$ **[b] Factorize each of the following :**

1 $x^2 + 14x + 49$

2 $ax - 7a + 3x - 21$

5 [a] If the probability of choosing a boy from a class of 40 students is 0.6 , find the number of girls in this class.

[b] If $x^3 y^{-3} = 8$, find : $\frac{x}{y}$

4**Giza Governorate****6th October Directorate***Answer the following questions :***1 Complete :**

1 The probability of the impossible event is

2 The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 1 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

3 $(\sqrt{5})^3 \div 5\sqrt{5} = \dots\dots\dots$

4 If $3^x = 5$, then $(27)^x = \dots\dots\dots$

5 The age of a man now is x years , then his age 7 years ago is years.

2 Choose the correct answer :

1 Fifth of 5^{20} is

(a) 5^{15}

(b) 5^{10}

(c) 5^{19}

(d) 5^{40}

2 $\mathbb{R}^+ \cap \mathbb{R}^- = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0

(b) \emptyset

(c) $\{0\}$

(d) \mathbb{R}

3 If $x^2 + kx + 25$ is a perfect square , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 5

(b) 10

(c) ± 10

(d) ± 5

4 If $x^3 + 27 = (x + 3)(x^2 + k + 9)$, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $-6x$

(b) $-3x$

(c) $3x$

(d) $6x$

5 If $7^{x-3} = 5^{x-3}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 5

(b) 7

(c) 3

(d) 0

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

1 $x^2 - 16$

2 $5x + 10y + ax + 2ay$

3 $x^4 + 4y^4$

[b] A real number if you add it to its square , the result is 12 , find the number.**4 [a] Find the S.S. of the equation in \mathbb{R} :**

1 $3x^2 + 15x - 18 = 0$

2 $x^3 - 9x = 0$

[b] If $\frac{9^x \times 3^{2x}}{27^x} = 9$, **find** : the value of x **5 [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^x \times 6^{2x}}{2^{2x} \times 3^{2x}}$ and find the value when $x = 2$** **[b]** A box contains 5 white , 2 red , 3 green balls. One ball is drawn randomly from the box.**Calculate the probability of each of the following :****1** The ball is white.**2** The ball is not red.**5****Alexandria Governorate**East Educational Zone
Math Supervision*Answer the following questions :***1 Choose the correct answer :****1** The expression : $x^2 + 6x + k$ is a perfect square when $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3

(b) 6

(c) 9

(d) 36

2 $2^2 \times 5^2 = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 10^2 (b) 10^3 (c) 10^5 (d) 10^6 **3** $\frac{3}{4} = \dots\dots\dots \%$

(a) 50

(b) 25

(c) 100

(d) 75

4 If $5^{x-2} = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) zero

(b) 1

(c) 2

(d) 5

5 $(x+3)(x-3) = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) $x^2 - 3$ (b) $x^2 - 9$ (c) $x^2 + 9$ (d) $x + 3$ **2 Complete :****1** If $a + b = 4$, $a - b = 3$, then $a^2 - b^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

2 $5^{-3} = \dots\dots\dots$

3 If $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{15}{x}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

4 The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 5 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

5 If $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \frac{27}{125}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize :

1 $2x^2 + 7x + 3$

2 $x^3 - 8$

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$

4 [a] Find the S.S. for each of the following where $x \in \mathbb{R}$:

1 $x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$

2 $9x^2 - 16 = 0$

[b] If $x = 3$, $y = \sqrt{2}$, find in the simplest form the value of :

1 $x^{-2}y^{-4}$

2 $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{-1}$

5 [a] Find the value of x if : $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2x-1} = \frac{8}{125}$

[b] A regular die is thrown once. Find the probability of each of the following events :

1 Appearance of a number divisible by 7

2 Appearance of a prime number.

6

El-Kalyoubia Governorate



Math Supervision

Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

1 If the expression : $x^2 + kx + 36$ is a perfect square, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) ± 6

(b) ± 8

(c) ± 12

(d) ± 18

2 If $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \frac{27}{125}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -5

(b) -3

(c) 3

(d) 5

3 If $x^3 - y^3 = 26$ and $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 13$, then $x - y = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2

(b) 4

(c) 12

(d) 39

4 The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 25 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{5\}$

(b) $\{-5\}$

(c) $\{5, -5\}$

(d) \emptyset

5 If X is the additive identity element and y is the multiplicative identity element , then $2^X + 3^y = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 5

(b) 4

(c) 3

(d) 2

2 Complete each of the following :

1 If $2^{X+3} = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

2 If $(X + 2)$ is one of the factors of the expression : $X^2 + 7X + 10$, then the other factor is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 If the age of Salma now is X years old , then her age after 3 years is $\dots\dots\dots$ years old.

4 If the probability of a student succeeds is 0.6 , then the probability of his failure is $\dots\dots\dots$

5 The solution set of the equation : $X(X - 3)(X + 5) = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Find the S.S. of the equation in \mathbb{R} : $X^2 - 9X + 14 = 0$

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{9^{X+1} \times 4^X}{6^{2X}}$

4 Factorize each of the following perfectly :

1 $4X^2 - 25$

2 $3X^2 - 7X - 6$

3 $aX - 7a + 3X - 21$

4 $2X^3 + 16$

5 [a] If $2^{X-1} = 32$ and $3^y = \frac{1}{9}$, find : $X + y$

[b] A box has 4 red balls , 3 white balls , 5 yellow balls. If a ball is drawn randomly , calculate the probability of the ball is :

1 Red.

2 Not white.

7 El-Sharkia Governorate



Menya Al-Qamh Educational Admin.
Menya Al-Qamh Language School

Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer from those given :

1 $2^{-3} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) - 8

(b) $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) $\frac{1}{8}$

(d) 9

2 The solution set of the equation : $X^2 + 36 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{6\}$

(b) $\{-6\}$

(c) $\{6, -6\}$

(d) \emptyset

3 $3^4 + 3^4 + 3^4 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3^{12}

(b) 3^4

(c) 3^5

(d) 3^6

4 The expression : $4x^2 + kx + 9$ is a perfect square if $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2

(b) 4

(c) 8

(d) 12

5 If $3^x = 5$, then $3^{x+2} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 5

(b) 10

(c) 45

(d) 50

2 Complete each of the following :

1 If $7^x = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

2 If $3^x = 7$, then $3^{-x} = \dots\dots\dots$

3 $3 \times 6 - 9 \div 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

4 If $x - y = 5$ and $x + y = 7$, then $x^2 - y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

5 If the probability of a pupil succeeds is $\frac{7}{12}$, then the probability of his failure is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize :

1 $x^2 - 9y^2$

2 $x^2 - 6x + 8$

3 $3x^3 - 81$

[b] If $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{x+1} = \frac{8}{125}$, find : the value of x

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $x^2 - 8x = -15$

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $5^{x-3} = 25$

5 [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$

[b] A bag contains balls labeled by the numbers from 1 to 15 , if a ball is drawn at random , find the probability of getting :

1 An even number.

2 A number divisible by 5

3 A prime number.



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer from the given answers :

- 1 If $x + y = 3$, then $7y + 7x = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 7 (b) 21 (c) 72 (d) 10
- 2 The multiplicative inverse of $3^{-1} = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) -3 (c) -1 (d) 3
- 3 For any event $A \subset S$, then $P(A) \dots\dots\dots [zero , 1]$
- (a) \subset (b) $\not\subset$ (c) \in (d) \notin
- 4 If $4^{x+1} = 20$, then $4^x = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 9 (d) 24
- 5 If $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 36$, then $x - y = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) -6 (b) ± 6 (c) 6 (d) 8

2 Complete the following statements :

- 1 The probability of the impossible event equals $\dots\dots\dots$
- 2 If $x = \sqrt{5} + 2$, then $x^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
- 3 If $x^3 + y^3 = 63$, $x + y = 9$, then $x^2 - xy + y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
- 4 The solution set of the equation : $x^3 - 9x = 0$ is $\dots\dots\dots$ (where $x \in \mathbb{R}$)
- 5 If $2^x = 15$, $2^y = 5$, then $2^{x-y} = \dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Put in its simplest form : $\frac{3^{2x+1} \times 25^x}{15^{2x}}$

[b] A positive real number , if its square is added to it , the result is 12 , what is the number ?

4 [a] If $x \neq \text{zero}$, $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$, what is the value of the expression : $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$?

[b] A group of cards numbered from 1 to 15. If one card is drawn at random , write the sample space and then find the probability that the number on the drawn card is :

- 1 A multiple of 6 2 An even prime number.

5 [a] Factorize each of the following perfectly :

1 $8x^4 + x$

2 $x^2 + y(x - 12y)$

3 $x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 18$

4 $3y^2 + 7y - 6$

[b] 1 Find the solution set of the equation where $x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 10x = -21$ **2** Find the value of n where n is an integer : $4 \times 2^{n+5} = 1$ **9****El-Gharbia Governorate****The Central Math Supervision
Governmental Language Schools****Answer the following questions :****1 Complete the following :****1** The S.S. of : $x^2 + 25 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is**2** The multiplicative inverse of the number $(\sqrt{3})^4$ is**3** If $(x - 5)^0 = 1$, then $x \in$ **4** If the perimeter of a square is m cm. , then its area is**5** The probability of the impossible event equals**2 Choose the correct answer from those given :****1** If $6^x = 7$, then $6^{x+1} =$

(a) 8

(b) 13

(c) 36

(d) 42

2 The S.S. of the equation : $x^3 + 9x = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is(a) $\{0, 3\}$ (b) $\{0\}$ (c) $\{0, -3\}$ (d) $\{0.3, -3\}$ **3** If $x^2 - a = (x - 3)(x + 3)$, then $a =$

(a) 3

(b) -3

(c) 9

(d) -9

4 The expression : $x^2 + x + a$ is a perfect square , when $a =$

(a) 1

(b) 0.5

(c) 0.25

(d) 2

5 If $(x + y) = \frac{3}{5}$, then $(5x + 5y)^3 =$

(a) 125

(b) 15

(c) 27

(d) 0.9

3 [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$ **[b]** If the length of a rectangle is 5 cm. more than its width and its area is 36 cm^2 , find its perimeter.

4 Factorize each of the following expressions :

1 $x^2 - 9y^2$

2 $x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 18$

3 $25x^2 - 30x + 9$

4 $3x^3 - 81$

5 [a] If a card is chosen randomly from 10 cards numbered from 1 to 10 , then find the probability that the number on the chosen card is :

1 even.

2 divisible by 3

3 even prime.

[b] If $2^{x-2} = 32$, then find : the value of x

10 El-Dakahlia Governorate



Maths Supervision

Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

1 $1 - \frac{3}{4} = \dots\dots\dots \%$

2 The S.S. of $x^2 - 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

3 If $6^x = 7$, then $6^{x+1} = \dots\dots\dots$

4 $(a - 2)(2a - 3) = 2a^2 - 7a + \dots\dots\dots$

5 The probability of the sure event equals

2 [a] Factorize each of the following completely :

1 $x^2 + 8x + 15$

2 $2x^3 - 16$

[b] Simplify : $\frac{4^{x+2} \times 9^x}{6^{2x}}$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following completely :

1 $4x^2 - 25$

2 $ax - 7a + 3x - 21$

[b] Find the value of x in each of the following :

1 $2^{x-2} = 16$

2 $3^{x-5} = 7^{x-5}$

4 Choose the correct answer from those given :

1 The expression : $x^2 + kx + 36$ is a perfect square , when $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) ± 6

(b) ± 8

(c) ± 12

(d) ± 18

- 2 If $x^3 y^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{y}{x} = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 2 (b) ± 8 (c) $\pm \frac{1}{8}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}$
- 3 If $x + y = 3$, $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 5$, then $x^3 + y^3 = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 15 (b) 25 (c) 8 (d) 7
- 4 If $3^x + 3^x + 3^x = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) -1 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) 2
- 5 If $x^2 - m = (x - 7)(x + 7)$, then the value of $m = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 14 (b) -14 (c) 49 (d) -49

5 [a] Find the solution set in \mathbb{R} for the equation : $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

[b] A colored marble is drawn randomly of a box containing 13 red marbles, 17 white marbles and 20 blue marbles. Find the probability of drawing :

- 1 A white marble. 2 A red or blue marble.

11

Port Said Governorate



Educational Directorate

Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

- 1 If $(x - 3)^0 = 1$, then $x \in \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) $\{3\}$ (b) $\{-3\}$ (c) $\mathbb{R} - \{3\}$ (d) $\mathbb{R} - \{-3\}$
- 2 $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = 4 \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- 3 A regular die is thrown once and the upper face is observed, then the probability of appearance a number divisible by 3 is $\dots\dots\dots$
- (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$
- 4 The S.S. of : $x(x - 1) = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$
- (a) $\{0\}$ (b) $\{1\}$ (c) $\{1, -1\}$ (d) $\{0, 1\}$
- 5 $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^9 (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^9 = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 1 (b) $\sqrt{5}$ (c) $\sqrt{6}$ (d) 5

2 Complete each of the following :

- [1] If $(x - 3)$ is one factor of the expression : $x^2 - 4x + 3$, then the other factor is
- [2] The expression : $4x^2 + kx + 49$ is a perfect square when $k =$
- [3] The probability of the certain (sure) event equals
- [4] $3x^2 + 10x + 8 = (3x + \dots)(x + \dots)$
- [5] $2^{\text{zero}} + 2^{-1} - \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 =$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following completely :

[1] $x^2 - 25$

[2] $x^2 - 11x + 18$

[3] $x^3 + 8$

[4] $xy + 5y + 7x + 35$

[b] If $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2x-1} = \frac{125}{8}$, find : the value of x

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of : $x^2 + 3x - 28 = 0$

[b] Simplify :
$$\frac{(\sqrt{3})^8 \times (\sqrt{3})^{-14}}{(\sqrt{3})^{-4}}$$

5 [a] Use factorization to get the value of : $(7.3)^2 + 2 \times 7.3 \times 2.7 + (2.7)^2$

[b] The following table shows the evaluations of 50 students in one month :

Evaluation	Excellent	Very good	Good	Pass	Fail
Number of students	6	9	11	16	8

A student is randomly selected. What is the probability of getting :

[1] Excellent.

[2] Good.

[3] Pass.

12 Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate

General Math Supervision

*Answer the following questions :***1 Choose the correct answer :**

[1] If $2^x = 5$, then $8^x =$

(a) 40

(b) 10

(c) 16

(d) 125

[2] If $\frac{x-2}{x+5} = 0$, then $x =$

(a) 2

(b) -2

(c) 5

(d) -5

3 If $7^{X-3} = 5^{X-3}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 3 (d) -3

4 If the expression : $X^2 + 14X + k$ is a perfect square, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 2 (b) 7 (c) 14 (d) 49

5 A fair die is thrown once, then the probability that 5 appears is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{5}{6}$

2 Complete :

1 If $3^X = 27$, $4^{X+y} = 1$, then $y = \dots\dots\dots$

2 If $X^2 - y^2 = 12$, $X - y = 3$, then $X + y = \dots\dots\dots$

3 The slope of the straight line which is parallel to the X -axis is $\dots\dots\dots$

4 If $3^X + 3^X + 3^X = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

5 The solution set of the equation : $X^2 + 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

1 $X^2 - 5X - 24$

2 $X^3 - 125$

3 $Xy + 5y + 3X + 15$

[b] Find the solution set in \mathbb{R} for : $X^2 + 12 = 7X$

4 [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$

[b] Find the value of X if :

1 $\frac{8^X \times 9^X}{18^X} = 64$

2 $3^{X-2} = \frac{1}{27}$

5 [a] Find the positive real number if added to its square the result will be 12

[b] A numbered card is selected randomly from a set of similar cards numbered from 1 to 20, find the probability of getting a card carrying :

1 A number divisible by 5

2 A prime number.

13

El-Menia Governorate

Bani Mazar Administration
Al-Zahra Language School

Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

1 If $3^X = 2$, then $3^{X+1} = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 27

2 $X^2 + 10X + k$ is a perfect square when $k = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 10 (b) 25 (c) ± 10 (d) ± 25

3 The S.S. of the equation : $X^2 - 49 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $\{7\}$ (b) $\{-7\}$ (c) $\{-7, 7\}$ (d) \emptyset

4 $4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 4^9 (b) 4^6 (c) 2^4 (d) 2^7

5 The probability of the impossible event equals $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 0 (b) \emptyset (c) 1 (d) 100 %

2 Complete the following :

1 5 years from now it will be the age of a man was X years , then his age now is $\dots\dots\dots$ years.

2 $\frac{1}{2} X^2 - 2 = \frac{1}{2} (X^2 - \dots\dots\dots)$

3 A quarter of a half = $\dots\dots\dots$ %

4 If $7^{X-3} = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

5 If $a + b = 4$, $a - b = 5$, then $a^2 - b^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

3 Factorize each of the following expressions :

1 $X^2 - 25$

2 $a b + a + b + 1$

3 $X^3 + 27$

4 $X^3 + X^2 - 12X$

4 [a] Solve the following equation in \mathbb{R} : $X^2 = 3X$

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{5^{2X} \times 5^{X-1}}{5^3 X}$

5 [a] If $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{X-1} = \frac{8}{27}$, then find : the value of X

[b] A regular die is thrown once, find :

- 1 The event to get an odd prime number.
- 2 The probability of getting a number that is divisible by 5

14 Assiut Governorate



Administration of Distinguished & Governmental Language Schools

Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer from those given :

- 1 The solution set of the equation : $X^2 - X = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
 (a) $\{0\}$ (b) \emptyset (c) $\{0, 1\}$ (d) $\{1\}$
- 2 If $X^2 + kX + 36$ is a perfect square, then $k =$
 (a) ± 18 (b) ± 12 (c) ± 8 (d) ± 6
- 3 $3^X \times 3^X \times 3^X =$
 (a) 3^{3X} (b) 3^{X+1} (c) 3^{X+3} (d) 9^{3X}
- 4 If $2X^2 + cX - 3 = (2X - 1)(X + 3)$, then $c =$
 (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) -5 (d) 5
- 5 If $3^X = 5$, $3^Y = 4$, then $3^{X+Y} =$
 (a) 15 (b) 20 (c) 9 (d) 1

2 Complete the following :

- 1 The probability of the certain event equals
- 2 $1 - \frac{3}{4} =$ %
- 3 If $X^3 y^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{y}{X} =$
- 4 $2 \times 6 - 8 \div 4 =$
- 5 If $7^{X-1} = 3^{X-1}$, then $X =$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

- 1 $25X^2 - Y^2$
- 2 $X^3 + 216$

[b] If $3^X = 27$, $4^{X+Y} = 1$, find : the values of X and Y

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the solution set of the equation : $X^2 - 1 = 8$

[b] Simplify : $\frac{4^{X+1} \times 9^{2-X}}{6^2 X}$, then calculate its value at $X = 1$

5 [a] Factorize : $a y + 5 X + 5 y + a X$

[b] A colored marble is drawn randomly out of a box containing 12 red marbles , 18 white marbles and 20 blue marbles. Find the probability of selecting :

1 A white marble.

2 A red marble.

3 A yellow marble.

4 A non red marble

15 Qena Governorate



Qena Directorate of Education
Math Supervision

Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

1 The simplest form of : $(\sqrt{3})^3 \times (\sqrt{3})^5 = \dots\dots\dots$

2 If $X + y = 5$ and $X - y = 3$, then $X^2 - y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

3 $(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6})^8 (\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6})^8 = \dots\dots\dots$

4 If $X - 6 = 0$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

5 $y^3 - \dots\dots\dots = (y - 2) (y^2 + \dots\dots\dots + 4)$

2 Choose the correct answer :

1 The expression : $X^2 + 8 X + a$ is a perfect square when $a = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -4

(b) 4

(c) 8

(d) 16

2 If the age of kamal now is X years , then his age 3 years ago was $\dots\dots\dots$ years.

(a) $X + 3$

(b) $3 X$

(c) $X - 3$

(d) $6 X$

3 A regular die is thrown once , then the probability of appearance 7 on the upper face is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $-\frac{5}{6}$

(b) $\frac{1}{6}$

(c) 0

(d) $\frac{5}{6}$

4 $3^3 + 3^3 + 3^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3^3

(b) 3^4

(c) 3^{12}

(d) 3^{81}

5 The solution set of the equation : $(X - 1)^2 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

(a) $\{-1\}$

(b) $\{1, -1\}$

(c) $\{1\}$

(d) $\{2\}$

3 Factorize each of the following expressions :

1 $9X^2 - 4$

2 $aX - 7a + 3X - 21$

3 $X^3 - 1$

4 [a] Find the solution set in \mathbb{R} : $X^2 + 8X + 15 = 0$

[b] Find in the simplest form : $\frac{X^2 \times X^5}{X^3}$ where $X \neq 0$

5 [a] A numbered card is selected randomly from a set of similar cards numbered from 1 to 15

Find the probability of getting a card carrying :

1 A prime number.

2 A number divisible by 3

[b] If $2^{X-2} = 32$, then find : the value of X

Answers of the schools examinations on Algebra & Statistics

1

Cairo

1 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (c)

4 (a) 5 (c)

2 1 $8, X^2$ 2 4^{19} 3 8

4 1 5 -3

3

1 $(X-9)(X+9)$

2 $a(X-7) + 3(X-7) = (X-7)(a+3)$

3 $(2X+1)(4X^2-2X+1)$

4 $(2X+5)(X-3)$

4

[a] $\because X^2 - X - 12 = 0 \quad \therefore (X-4)(X+3) = 0$

$\therefore X = 4$ or $X = -3$

\therefore The S.S. = $\{4, -3\}$

[b] $\frac{(\sqrt{3})^5 \times 2^3}{2 \times (\sqrt{3})^7} = (\sqrt{3})^{5-7} \times 2^{3-1} = (\sqrt{3})^{-2} \times 2^2$
 $= \frac{2^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{4}{3}$

5

[a] $\because 3^{X-2} = 3^4 \quad \therefore X-2 = 4$

$\therefore X = 6$

[b] 1 The probability of the drawn ball is red = $\frac{4}{15}$

2 The probability of the drawn ball is not green
 $= \frac{4+6}{15} = \frac{10}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$

3 The probability of the drawn ball is white
 $= \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$

2

Cairo

1 1 4 2 $\{5, -5\}$ 3 0.3

4 3 5 zero

2 1 (c) 2 (a) 3 (d)

4 (c) 5 (b)

3

[a] $\because \frac{(2^3)^X \times (3^2)^X}{(2 \times 3^2)^X} = 2^6 \quad \therefore \frac{2^{3X} \times 3^{2X}}{2^X \times 3^{2X}} = 2^6$

$\therefore 2^{3X-X} = 2^6$

$\therefore 2^X = 2^6$

$\therefore X = 6$

$\therefore 2^{2X} = 2^6$

$\therefore X = 3$

[b] $\because X^2 - 1 = 8 \quad \therefore X^2 = 9$

$\therefore X = 3$ or $X = -3 \quad \therefore$ The S.S. = $\{3, -3\}$

4

1 $(2X-3)(2X+3)$

2 $(X+2)(X^2-2X+4)$

3 $(X-3)(X+2)$

4 $a(X-7) + 3(X-7) = (X-7)(a+3)$

5

[a] 1 The probability of getting a white ball = $\frac{3}{10}$

2 The probability of getting a not red ball
 $= \frac{3+5}{10} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$

3 The probability of getting a yellow ball
 $= \frac{0}{10} = 0$

4 The probability of getting a red or blue ball
 $= \frac{2+5}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$

[b] $\because 3^{X-4} = 3^2 \quad \therefore X-4 = 2$

$\therefore X = 6$

\therefore The S.S. = $\{6\}$

3

Giza

1 1 (c) 2 (b) 3 (a)

4 (d) 5 (a)

2 1 $a^2, 6$ 2 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

4 $X+m$ 5 $\{0, -3\}$

3

[a] 1 $(X-2y)(X+2y)$

2 $(X+2)(X^2-2X+4)$

[b] $\frac{(2^2)^X \times (3^2)^X}{(2 \times 3^2)^X} = \frac{2^{2X} \times 3^{2X}}{2^X \times 3^{2X}} = 1$

4

[a] $\because X^2 + X - 6 = 0 \quad \therefore (X+3)(X-2) = 0$

$\therefore X = -3$ or $X = 2$

\therefore The S.S. = $\{-3, 2\}$

[b] 1 $(X+7)^2$

2 $a(X-7) + 3(X-7) = (X-7)(a+3)$

5

[a] ∴ The probability of choosing a girl

$= 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$

∴ The number of girls $= 40 \times 0.4 = 16$ girls

[b] ∴ $X^3 y^{-3} = 8$ ∴ $\frac{X^3}{y^3} = 2^3$

∴ $\left(\frac{X}{y}\right)^3 = 2^3$ ∴ $\frac{X}{y} = 2$

4

Giza

1 1 zero

2 ∅

3 1

4 125

5 $X-7$

2 1 (c)

2 (b)

3 (c)

4 (b)

5 (c)

3

[a] 1 $(X-4)(X+4)$

2 $5(X+2y) + a(X+2y) = (X+2y)(5+a)$

3 $X^4 + 4X^2y^2 + 4y^4 - 4X^2y^2$
 $= (X^2 + 2y^2)^2 - 4X^2y^2$
 $= (X^2 + 2y^2 + 2Xy)(X^2 + 2y^2 - 2Xy)$

[b] Let the number be X ∴ $X + X^2 = 12$

∴ $X^2 + X - 12 = 0$ ∴ $(X-3)(X+4) = 0$

∴ $X = 3$ or $X = -4$

∴ The number is : 3 or -4

4

[a] 1 ∴ $3X^2 + 15X - 18 = 0$ (Dividing by 3)

∴ $X^2 + 5X - 6 = 0$

∴ $(X+6)(X-1) = 0$ ∴ $X = -6$ or $X = 1$

∴ The S.S. = $\{-6, 1\}$

2 ∴ $X^3 - 9X = 0$ ∴ $X(X^2 - 9) = 0$

∴ $X(X-3)(X+3) = 0$

∴ $X = 0$ or $X = 3$ or $X = -3$

∴ The S.S. = $\{0, 3, -3\}$

[b] ∴ $\frac{(3^2)^X \times 3^{2X}}{(3^3)^X} = 3^2$ ∴ $\frac{3^{2X} \times 3^{2X}}{3^{3X}} = 3^2$

∴ $\frac{3^{4X}}{3^{3X}} = 3^2$ ∴ $3^{4X-3X} = 3^2$

∴ $3^X = 3^2$ ∴ $X = 2$

5

[a] $\frac{(2^2)^X \times (2 \times 3)^{2X}}{2^{2X} \times 3^{2X}} = \frac{2^{2X} \times 2^{2X} \times 3^{2X}}{2^{2X} \times 3^{2X}} = 2^{2X}$

When $X = 2$ ∴ $2^{2X} = 2^{2 \times 2} = 2^4 = 16$

[b] 1 The probability of the ball is white = $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$

2 The probability of the ball is not red
 $= \frac{5+3}{10} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$

5

Alexandria

1 1 (c)

2 (a)

3 (d)

4 (c)

5 (b)

2 1 12

2 $\frac{1}{125}$

3 25

4 ∅

5 -3

3

[a] 1 $(2X+1)(X+3)$

2 $(X-2)(X^2+2X+4)$

[b] $\frac{(2^2)^n \times (3 \times 2)^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} = \frac{2^{2n} \times 3^{2n} \times 2^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} = \frac{2^{4n}}{2^{4n}} = 1$

4

[a] 1 ∴ $X^2 - 8X + 12 = 0$

∴ $(X-6)(X-2) = 0$

∴ $X = 6$ or $X = 2$

∴ The S.S. = $\{6, 2\}$

2 ∴ $9X^2 - 16 = 0$

∴ $(3X-4)(3X+4) = 0$

∴ $X = \frac{4}{3}$ or $X = -\frac{4}{3}$

∴ The S.S. = $\left\{\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}\right\}$

[b] 1 $X^{-2}y^{-4} = \frac{1}{X^2} \times \frac{1}{y^4}$
 $= \frac{1}{(3)^2} \times \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^4} = \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{36}$

2 $\left(\frac{X}{y}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{y}{X}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

5

$$[a] \because \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2X-1} = \frac{8}{125}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2X-1} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3 \quad \therefore 2X-1=3$$

$$\therefore 2X=4 \quad \therefore X=2$$

[b] ① The probability of appearance of a number divisible by 7 = $\frac{0}{6}$ = zero

② The probability of appearance of a prime number = $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

6**El-Kalyoubia****1**

① (c)

② (b)

③ (a)

④ (d)

⑤ (b)

2

① -3

② (X+5)

③ X+3

④ 0.4

⑤ {0, 3, -5}

3

$$[a] \because X^2 - 9X + 14 = 0$$

$$\therefore (X-2)(X-7) = 0$$

$$\therefore X=2 \text{ or } X=7$$

$$\therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{2, 7\}$$

$$[b] \frac{(3^2)^{X+1} \times (2^2)^X}{(3 \times 2)^{2X}} = \frac{3^{2X+2} \times 2^{2X}}{3^{2X} \times 2^{2X}} = 3^{2X+2-2X} = 3^2 = 9$$

4

$$① (2X-5)(2X+5)$$

$$② (3X+2)(X-3)$$

$$③ a(X-7) + 3(X-7) = (X-7)(a+3)$$

$$④ 2(X+2)(X^2-2X+4)$$

5

$$[a] \because 2^{X-1} = 2^5 \quad \therefore X-1=5$$

$$\therefore X=6$$

$$\therefore 3^y = (3)^{-2} \quad \therefore y = -2$$

$$\therefore X+y = 6-2 = 4$$

[b] ① The probability of the drawn ball is red = $\frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$

② The probability of the drawn ball is not white = $\frac{4+5}{12} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$

7**El-Sharkia****1**

① (c)

② (d)

③ (c)

④ (d)

⑤ (c)

2

① zero

② $\frac{1}{7}$

③ 15

④ 35

⑤ $\frac{5}{12}$ **3**

$$[a] ① (X-3y)(X+3y) \quad ② (X-4)(X-2)$$

$$③ 3(X-3)(X^2+3X+9)$$

$$[b] \because \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{X+1} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3 \quad \therefore X+1=3$$

$$\therefore X=2$$

4

$$[a] \because X^2 - 8X + 15 = 0 \quad \therefore (X-5)(X-3) = 0$$

$$\therefore X=5 \text{ or } X=3$$

$$\therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{5, 3\}$$

$$[b] \because 5^{X-3} = 5^2 \quad \therefore X-3=2$$

$$\therefore X=5$$

$$\therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{5\}$$

5

$$[a] \frac{(2^2)^n \times (2 \times 3)^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} = \frac{2^{2n} \times 2^{2n} \times 3^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} = \frac{2^{4n}}{2^{4n}} = 1$$

[b] ① The probability of getting an even number = $\frac{7}{15}$

② The probability of getting a number divisible by 5 = $\frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5}$

③ The probability of getting a prime number = $\frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$

8**El-Monofia****1**

① (b)

② (d)

③ (c)

④ (a)

⑤ (b)

2

① zero

② $9+4\sqrt{5}$

③ 7

④ {0, 3, -3}

⑤ 3

3

$$[a] \frac{3^{2X+1} \times (5^2)^X}{(3 \times 5)^{2X}} = \frac{3^{2X+1} \times 5^{2X}}{3^{2X} \times 5^{2X}} = 3^{2X+1-2X} = 3$$

$$[b] \text{ let the number be } X \quad \therefore X+X^2 = 12$$

$$\therefore X^2 + X - 12 = 0$$

$$\therefore (X-3)(X+4) = 0$$

$$\therefore X=3 \text{ or } X=-4 \text{ (refused)}$$

$$\therefore \text{The number is : 3}$$

4

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[a]} \quad \because x + \frac{1}{x} &= \sqrt{3} \quad \therefore \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 \\ \therefore x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} &= 3 \quad \therefore x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{[b]} S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 15\}$$

1 The probability of drawing a card carrying a multiple of 6 = $\frac{2}{15}$

2 The probability of drawing a card carrying an even prime number = $\frac{1}{15}$

5

$$\text{[a]} \quad \text{1 } x(8x^3 + 1) = x(2x + 1)(4x^2 - 2x + 1)$$

$$\text{2 } x^2 + xy - 12y^2 = (x + 4y)(x - 3y)$$

$$\text{3 } x^2(x - 3) + 6(x - 3) = (x - 3)(x^2 + 6)$$

$$\text{4 } (3y - 2)(y + 3)$$

$$\text{[b]} \quad \text{1 } \because x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0 \quad \therefore (x - 7)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 7 \text{ or } x = 3 \quad \therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{3, 7\}$$

$$\text{2 } \because 4 \times 2^{n+5} = 1 \quad \therefore 2^2 \times 2^{n+5} = 1$$

$$\therefore 2^{n+7} = 2^0 \quad \therefore n + 7 = 0$$

$$\therefore n = -7$$

9

El-Gharbia

$$\text{1 } \text{1 } \emptyset \quad \text{2 } \frac{1}{9} \quad \text{3 } \mathbb{R} - \{5\}$$

$$\text{4 } \frac{m^2}{16} \text{ cm}^2 \quad \text{5 } \text{zero}$$

$$\text{2 } \text{1 } (d) \quad \text{2 } (b) \quad \text{3 } (c)$$

$$\text{4 } (c) \quad \text{5 } (c)$$

3

$$\text{[a]} \quad \frac{(2^2)^n \times (2 \times 3)^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} = \frac{2^{2n} \times 2^{2n} \times 3^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} = \frac{2^{4n}}{2^{4n}} = 1$$

[b] Let the width be X cm.

$$\therefore \text{The length} = (X + 5) \text{ cm.}$$

$$\therefore X(X + 5) = 36$$

$$\therefore X^2 + 5X - 36 = 0$$

$$\therefore (X - 4)(X + 9) = 0$$

$$\therefore X = 4 \text{ or } X = -9 \text{ (refused)}$$

$$\therefore \text{The width} = 4 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\therefore \text{the length} = 9 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\therefore \text{Its perimeter} = (4 + 9) \times 2 = 26 \text{ cm.}$$

4

$$\text{1 } (x - 3y)(x + 3y)$$

$$\text{2 } x^2(x - 3) + 6(x - 3) = (x - 3)(x^2 + 6)$$

$$\text{3 } (5x - 3)(5x - 3)$$

$$\text{4 } 3(x^2 - 27) = 3(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)$$

5

[a] 1 The probability that the number on the chosen card is even = $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$

2 The probability that the number on the chosen card is divisible by 3 = $\frac{3}{10}$

3 The probability that the number on the chosen card is even prime = $\frac{1}{10}$

$$\text{[b]} \quad \text{1 } 2^{x-2} = 2^5 \quad \therefore x - 2 = 5$$

$$\therefore x = 7$$

10

El-Dakahlia

$$\text{1 } \text{1 } 25 \quad \text{2 } \{3, -3\} \quad \text{3 } 42$$

$$\text{4 } 6 \quad \text{5 } 1$$

2

$$\text{[a]} \quad \text{1 } (x + 5)(x + 3)$$

$$\text{2 } 2(x^3 - 8) = 2(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[b]} \quad \frac{(2^2)^{x+2} \times (3^2)^x}{(2 \times 3)^{2x}} &= \frac{2^{2x+4} \times 3^{2x}}{2^{2x} \times 3^{2x}} \\ &= 2^{2x+4-2x} = 2^4 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

3

$$\text{[a]} \quad \text{1 } (2x - 5)(2x + 5)$$

$$\text{2 } a(x - 7) + 3(x - 7) = (x - 7)(a + 3)$$

$$\text{[b]} \quad \text{1 } \because 2^{x-2} = 2^4 \quad \therefore x - 2 = 4$$

$$\therefore x = 6$$

$$\text{2 } \because 3^{x-5} = 7^{x-5} \quad \therefore x - 5 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 5$$

$$\text{4 } \text{1 } (c) \quad \text{2 } (d) \quad \text{3 } (a)$$

$$\text{4 } (a) \quad \text{5 } (c)$$

5

$$\text{[a]} \quad \because x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \quad \therefore (x - 3)(x + 2) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 3 \text{ or } x = -2 \quad \therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{3, -2\}$$

- [b] 1 The probability of drawing a white

$$\text{marble} = \frac{17}{50}$$

- 2 The probability of drawing a red or blue

$$\text{marble} = \frac{13+20}{50} = \frac{33}{50}$$

11 Port Said

- 1 1 (c) 2 (c) 3 (b)
4 (d) 5 (a)

- 2 1 $(X-1)$ 2 ± 28 3 1
4 $4, 2$ 5 1

3

- [a] 1 $(X-5)(X+5)$
2 $(X-9)(X-2)$
3 $(X+2)(X^2-2X+4)$
4 $y(X+5)+7(X+5)=(X+5)(y+7)$

[b] $\therefore \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2X-1} = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^3 \therefore \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2X-1} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{-3}$
 $\therefore 2X-1 = -3 \therefore 2X = -2$
 $\therefore X = -1$

4

[a] $\therefore X^2 + 3X - 28 = 0 \therefore (X+7)(X-4) = 0$
 $\therefore X = -7 \text{ or } X = 4 \therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{-7, 4\}$

[b] $\frac{(\sqrt{3})^8 \times (\sqrt{3})^{-14}}{(\sqrt{3})^{-4}} = (\sqrt{3})^{8-14+4} = (\sqrt{3})^{-2} = \frac{1}{3}$

5

[a] $(7.3)^2 + 2 \times 7.3 \times 2.7 + (2.7)^2$
 $= (7.3 + 2.7)^2 = (10)^2 = 100$

[b] 1 The probability of getting excellent = $\frac{6}{50} = \frac{3}{25}$

2 The probability of getting good = $\frac{11}{50}$

3 The probability of getting pass = $\frac{16}{50} = \frac{8}{25}$

12 Kafr El-Sheikh

- 1 1 (d) 2 (a) 3 (c)
4 (d) 5 (b)

- 2 1 -3 2 4 3 zero
4 -1 5 \emptyset

3

- [a] 1 $(X-8)(X+3)$
2 $(X-5)(X^2+5X+25)$
3 $y(X+5)+3(X+5)=(X+5)(y+3)$

[b] $\therefore X^2 - 7X + 12 = 0 \therefore (X-3)(X-4) = 0$
 $\therefore X = 3 \text{ or } X = 4$
 $\therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{3, 4\}$

4

[a] $\frac{(2^2)^n \times (2 \times 3)^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} = \frac{2^{2n} \times 2^{2n} \times 3^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} = \frac{2^{4n}}{2^{4n}} = 1$

[b] 1 $\therefore \frac{(2^3)^X \times (3^2)^X}{(2 \times 3)^X} = 2^6 \therefore \frac{2^{3X} \times 3^{2X}}{2^X \times 3^{2X}} = 2^6$
 $\therefore 2^{3X-X} = 2^6 \therefore 2^{2X} = 2^6$
 $\therefore 2X = 6 \therefore X = 3$
 2 $\therefore 3^{X-2} = \frac{1}{3^3} \therefore 3^{X-2} = 3^{-3}$
 $\therefore X-2 = -3 \therefore X = -1$

5

- [a] Let the number be : X

$\therefore X + X^2 = 12 \therefore X^2 + X - 12 = 0$
 $\therefore (X-3)(X+4) = 0$
 $\therefore X = 3 \text{ or } X = -4 \text{ (refused)}$
 $\therefore \text{The number is } 3$

- [b] 1 The probability of getting a card carrying a number divisible by 5 = $\frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5}$

2 The probability of getting a card carrying a prime number = $\frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5}$

13 El-Menia

- 1 1 (b) 2 (b) 3 (c)
4 (d) 5 (a)

- 2 1 $X+5$ 2 4 3 12.5
4 3 5 20

3

- 1 $(X-5)(X+5)$
2 $a(b+1)+b+1=(b+1)(a+1)$
3 $(X+3)(X^2-3X+9)$
4 $X(X^2+X-12)=X(X+4)(X-3)$

4

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[a]} \quad \because x^2 &= 3x & \therefore x^2 - 3x &= 0 \\ & \therefore x(x-3) = 0 & \therefore x = 0 \text{ or } x = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{[b]} \quad \frac{5^{2x} \times 5^{x-1}}{5^3 x} = 5^{2x+x-1-3} = 5^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}$$

5

$$\text{[a]} \quad \because \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x-1} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \quad \therefore \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x-1} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-3}$$

$$\therefore x-1 = -3 \quad \therefore x = -2$$

$$\text{[b]} \quad \{3, 5\}$$

2 The probability of getting a number that is divisible by 5 = $\frac{1}{6}$

14

Assiut

$$\text{1} \quad \text{1} \text{ (c)} \quad \text{2} \text{ (b)} \quad \text{3} \text{ (a)}$$

$$\text{4} \text{ (d)} \quad \text{5} \text{ (b)}$$

$$\text{2} \quad \text{1} \text{ 1} \quad \text{2} \text{ 25} \quad \text{3} \text{ } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{4} \text{ 10} \quad \text{5} \text{ 1}$$

3

$$\text{[a]} \quad \text{1} \quad (5x-y)(5x+y)$$

$$\text{2} \quad (x+6)(x^2-6x+36)$$

$$\text{[b]} \quad \because 3^x = 3^3 \quad \therefore x = 3 \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore 4^{x+y} = 1 \quad \therefore x+y = 0$$

$$\text{From (1): } \therefore 3+y = 0 \quad \therefore y = -3$$

4

$$\text{[a]} \quad \because x^2 - 1 = 8 \quad \therefore x^2 = 9$$

$$\therefore x = 3 \text{ or } x = -3 \quad \therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{3, -3\}$$

$$\text{[b]} \quad \frac{(2^2)^{x+1} \times (3^2)^{2-x}}{(2 \times 3)^{2x}} = \frac{2^{2x+2} \times 3^{4-2x}}{2^{2x} \times 3^{2x}}$$

$$= 2^{2x+2-2x} \times 3^{4-2x-2x}$$

$$= 2^2 \times 3^{4-4x} = 4 \times 3^{4-4x}$$

$$\text{At } x = 1$$

$$\therefore 4 \times 3^{4-4 \times 1} = 4 \times 3^{4-4} = 4 \times 1 = 4$$

5

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[a]} \quad a y + 5 y + 5 x + a x &= y(a+5) + x(5+a) \\ &= (a+5)(y+x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{[b]} \quad \text{1 The probability of selecting a white marble} \\ = \frac{18}{50} = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\text{2 The probability of selecting a red marble} \\ = \frac{12}{50} = \frac{6}{25}$$

$$\text{3 The probability of selecting a yellow marble} \\ = \frac{0}{50} = \text{zero}$$

$$\text{4 The probability of selecting a non-red marble} \\ = \frac{18+20}{50} = \frac{38}{50} = \frac{19}{25}$$

15

Qena

$$\text{1} \quad \text{1} \text{ 81} \quad \text{2} \text{ 15} \quad \text{3} \text{ 1}$$

$$\text{4} \text{ 6} \quad \text{5} \text{ 8, 2 y}$$

$$\text{2} \quad \text{1} \text{ (d)} \quad \text{2} \text{ (c)} \quad \text{3} \text{ (c)}$$

$$\text{4} \text{ (b)} \quad \text{5} \text{ (c)}$$

3

$$\text{1} \quad (3x-2)(3x+2)$$

$$\text{2} \quad a(x-7) + 3(x-7) = (x-7)(a+3)$$

$$\text{3} \quad (x-1)(x^2+x+1)$$

4

$$\text{[a]} \quad \because x^2 + 8x + 15 = 0$$

$$\therefore (x+3)(x+5) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = -3 \text{ or } x = -5$$

$$\therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{-3, -5\}$$

$$\text{[b]} \quad \frac{x^2 \times x^5}{x^3} = x^{2+5-3} = x^4$$

5

$$\text{[a]} \quad \text{1 The probability of getting a card carrying a prime number} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{2 The probability of getting a card carrying a number divisible by 3} = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{[b]} \quad \because 2^{x-2} = 2^5 \quad \therefore x-2 = 5$$

$$\therefore x = 7$$

1

Cairo Governorate

Heliopolis Educational Zone



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

- 1 If $X^2 + kX + 25$ is a perfect square , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) ± 10 (d) ± 5
- 2 If $5^{X+2} = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 1 (b) -2 (c) 2 (d) 5
- 3 If $X^2 - a = (X - 3)(X + 3)$, then $a = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 2 (b) -2 (c) 9 (d) -9
- 4 The half of the number 2^8 is $\dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 2^4 (b) 2^7 (c) 4 (d) -4
- 5 If $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^X = \frac{8}{27}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 8 (d) 3
- 6 If $X^3 + 8 = (X + 2)(X^2 + k + 4)$, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) $-2X$ (b) $4X$ (c) $2X$ (d) $-4X$

2 Complete the following :

- 1 The S.S. of $X^2 + 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$
- 2 The multiplicative inverse of the number $(\sqrt{3})^4$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
- 3 If $(X - 4)$ is a factor of the expression : $X^2 - 5X + 4$, then the other factor is $\dots\dots\dots$
- 4 The probability of any event $A \in \dots\dots\dots$
- 5 $(\sqrt{5})^3 \div 5\sqrt{5} = \dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

1 $aX + bX + 5a + 5b$

2 $X^3 - 1$

3 $X^4 + 4$

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $X^2 + 9X + 18 = 0$ 4 [a] If $3^{X-1} = 27$, find the value of : X

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{(\sqrt{5})^7 \times (\sqrt{5})^3}{(\sqrt{5})^9 \times (\sqrt{2})^{-3}}$

5 [a] If $x = 3$, $y = \sqrt{3}$, find the value of : $\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{-2}$

[b] Simplify the following to the simplest form : $\frac{4^x \times 6^{2x}}{2^4 x \times 3^{2x}}$

2

Cairo Governorate

East Naser City Zone
Manarot Heliopolis School

Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

- 1 The probability of the impossible event is
- 2 $a x + b y + b x + a y = \dots\dots\dots$
- 3 Fifth the number 5^{20} is
- 4 If $3^x = 5$, then $(27)^x = \dots\dots\dots$
- 5 The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 1 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

2 Choose the correct answer :

- 1 If the probability that a student succeeds in a subject is 0.8 , then the probability of his failure is
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 0.2 (d) 0.8
- 2 If $6^x = 7$, then $6^{x+1} = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 42 (b) $\frac{7}{6}$ (c) 1 (d) 6
- 3 $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 4^{12} (b) 4^9 (c) 4^4 (d) 4^{81}
- 4 The solution set of the equation : $x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
 (a) $\{1, 4\}$ (b) $\{2, -2\}$ (c) \emptyset (d) $\{1\}$
- 5 A regular die is thrown once , then the probability of appearance number 7 is
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $\frac{1}{6}$
- 6 If $x^2 + kx + 25$ is a perfect square , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) ± 10 (d) ± 5

3 [a] Factorize each of the following completely :

1 $3a^2 + 7a + 2$

2 $5l + 10m + al + 2am$

[b] Find the value of x in each of the following :

1 $(x - 3)^7 = 128$

2 $4^{2x-1} = 1024$

3 $5^{x-7} = 1$

4 [a] Simplify each of the following :

1
$$\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{-4} \times (\sqrt{2})^{-5} \times (\sqrt{3})^{-3}}{(\sqrt{3})^{-9} \times (\sqrt{2})^{-7}}$$

2
$$\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2}}\right)^4$$

[b] A bag contains balls labeled by the numbers from 1 to 15 , if a ball is drawn at random , find the probability that the drawn ball carries each of the following :

1 An even number.

2 A number divisible by 3

3 A prime number.

5 [a] In producing 600 electric lamps , if the probability of the defected lamps is 0.05 , then find the number of the good lamps and also the number of the defected.

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the solution set of each of the following :

1 $x^2 - 9 = 0$

2 $x^2 = 5x$

3 $3x = -x^2 - 2$

3

Cairo Governorate

Zietoun Educational Administration
Gomhouria Language School



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

1 If $6^x = 7$, then $6^{x+1} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 8

(b) 13

(c) 36

(d) 42

2 If the expression : $a x^2 + 12x + 9$ is a perfect square , then $a = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3

(b) 4

(c) 9

(d) 16

3 If $xy = 3$, $(x+y)^2 = 16$, then $x^2 + y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4

(b) 10

(c) 13

(d) 8

4 If a regular die is tossed once , then the probability of appearing the number 7 is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\frac{1}{7}$

(b) $\frac{1}{6}$

(c) 1

(d) 0

5 $3^{\text{zero}} + 3^{-1} - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3

(b) 1

(c) $\frac{1}{3}$

(d) 0

6 If $x + y = 3$, $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 5$, then $x^3 + y^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 15

(b) 25

(c) 8

(d) 7

2 Complete each of the following :

1 If three times a number is 3^3 , then $\frac{2}{3}$ this number is $\dots\dots\dots$

2 If $x + y = 7$ and $a - 2b = 4$, then the numerical value of the expression :

$a(x+y) - 2b(x+y) = \dots\dots\dots$

3 If $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = \frac{27}{8}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

4 A class has 50 students (boys and girls), if the probability of choosing a girl randomly is 0.6, then the number of boys is $\dots\dots\dots$

5 If $x^3 y^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{y}{x} = \dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following completely :

1 $9 - y^2$

2 $4x^4 + 81y^4$

[b] If $2^{x-2} = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$, find the value of : x

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $3x^2 + 15x - 18 = 0$

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $(3^{x-1} \times 2^{x+1}) \div 6^{x-1}$

5 [a] A positive real number, if its square is added to three times of it, then the result equals 28. Find this number.

[b] A box has 15 regular balls, 3 of them are white, 9 of them are black, a ball is drawn randomly.

Find the probability of the drawn ball is :

1 Black.

2 Not white and not black.

4

Giza Governorate

Omranea Direction
Baraem Mier Language School



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

1 The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 - 1 = 8$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) \emptyset

(b) $\{3\}$

(c) $\{-3\}$

(d) $\{-3, 3\}$

2 If $6^x = 7$, then $6^{x+1} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 8

(b) 13

(c) 36

(d) 42

3 If a regular die is thrown once, then the probability that the number 5 appears is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\frac{5}{6}$

(b) $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) $\frac{1}{6}$

(d) $\frac{0}{6}$

4 If $7^{x-3} = 5^{x-3}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 5

(b) 7

(c) 3

(d) 0

5 $2^{12} \times 3^{12} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 6^2

(b) 6^4

(c) 6^{12}

(d) 6^{24}

6 If the expression : $x^2 + 14x + b$ is a perfect square , then $b = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2

(b) 7

(c) 14

(d) 49

2 Complete each of the following :

1 If $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x = \frac{27}{125}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

2 The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 If the probability that a student failed is 7% , then the probability that this student succeeded is $\dots\dots\dots$

4 If $3^x = 81$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

5 The age of a man now is x years, then his age 7 years ago was $\dots\dots\dots$ years.

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

1 $8x^2 - 50$

2 $x^4 + 4y^4$

[b] If a real number is added to its square the result will be 12 , find this number.

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{Q} the solution set of :

1 $x^2 - x = 12$

2 $4x^2 - 25 = 0$

[b] If $\frac{8^x \times 9^x}{18^x} = 64$, find : x

5 [a] A box contains similar balls , 8 white balls , 5 red balls and 7 black balls , if we choose a ball , then find the probability that the ball is :

1 White.

2 Black or red.

[b] Find the value of x if : $2^{x-2} = 16$

5

Giza Governorate

Dokki District
Modern Narmar Language School



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

1 If $x = 3$ is a solution of the equation : $x^2 + 2x + k = 0$, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

2 The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 4 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 The quadratic equation : $(x + \dots\dots\dots)(3x - 2) = 0$ is equivalent to $\dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots - 10 = 0$

4 If $3^{x-2} = 27$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

5 There are 21 boys and 15 girls in a classroom , if a student is chosen at random , then the probability that the student is a boy equals $\dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer :

- 1 The solution set in \mathbb{R} of the equation : $(X - 1)^2 = 0$ is
 (a) $\{0\}$ (b) $\{-1\}$ (c) $\{1, -1\}$ (d) $\{1\}$
- 2 If $3^X + 3^X + 3^X = 1$, then $X =$
 (a) -1 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) 2
- 3 $3^{-2} =$
 (a) 9 (b) $\frac{1}{9}$ (c) $-\frac{1}{9}$ (d) -9
- 4 $2^{12} \times 3^{12} =$
 (a) 6^2 (b) 6^4 (c) 6^{12} (d) 6^{24}
- 5 A regular die is thrown once, then the probability that 5 appears is
 (a) $-\frac{5}{6}$ (b) zero (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) $\frac{5}{6}$
- 6 The expression : $X^2 + aX + 2$ can be factorized, then $a =$
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

3 [a] Solve in \mathbb{R} the equations :

1 $X^2 - X - 12 = 0$

2 $X(X - 2) - 2(2 - X) = 0$

- [b] The length of a rectangle is more than its width by 5 cm. If its area is 36 cm^2 , then find its dimensions and its perimeter.

4 [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^{X+1} \times 9^{2-X}}{6^{2X}}$, then find the value of the result when $X = 2$

- [b] If the sum of the square of a positive number and three times this number is 28, then find the value of this number.

5 [a] Find the value of X if : $3^{2X-3} = 243$

- [b] A bag contains 20 balls numbered from 1 to 20, if one ball is drawn at random, then find the probability that :

- 1 The number on this ball is a multiple of 4
 2 The number on this ball is less than or equal to 7

6**Giza Governorate**

6 October Directorate

*Answer the following questions :***1 Choose the correct answer :**

- 1 $(X - 2)^2 =$
 (a) $X^2 - 4$ (b) $(2 + X)^2$ (c) $X^2 + 4$ (d) $X^2 - 4X + 4$

2 $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4^3

(b) 4^4

(c) 4^{12}

(d) 4^{81}

3 If $kx^2 - 12x + 4$ is a perfect square, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -6

(b) -4

(c) -2

(d) 9

4 If $\frac{a}{b} = 1$, then $4a - 4b = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 8

(b) 4

(c) 1

(d) 0

5 If $x + y = 3$, $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 5$, then $x^3 + y^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 15

(b) 25

(c) 8

(d) 7

6 If $3^x = 2$, then $27^x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 9

(b) 4

(c) 8

(d) 1

2 Complete the following :

1 If $x^3 y^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{y}{x} = \dots\dots\dots$

2 A bag contains 9 cards labeled by numbers from 1 to 9, a card is drawn randomly, then the probability that this card carries an odd number is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 1 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

4 If $\frac{2x}{5} = 6$, then $x - 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

5 $(a - 2)(2a - 3) = \dots\dots\dots - 7a + \dots\dots\dots$

3 Factorize each of the following :

1 $3x^2 - 48$

2 $x^2 - 7x + 10$

3 $x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8$

4 $2x^3 - 16y^3$

4 [a] Find the S.S. in \mathbb{R} :

1 $3^{2n-5} = 1$

2 $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2n} = \frac{81}{16}$

[b] A bag contains cards numbered from 1 to 20 and a card is drawn randomly

Find the probability of :

1 Getting a number divisible by 4

2 Getting a number multiple of 7

5 [a] Find the real number which if we added its square to its three times, it becomes 28

[b] Simplify : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete the following :

1 If $a = \sqrt[3]{3}$, $b = \sqrt[3]{2}$, then the value of $\frac{a^4}{b^4} = \dots\dots\dots$

2 $\frac{(10)^2 \times (10)^{-7}}{(0.1)^2 \times 0.001} = \dots\dots\dots$

3 A numbered card is selected at random from a set of similar cards numbered from 1 to 24 , the probability of getting a card carrying a multiple of 4 is $\dots\dots\dots$

4 $(9a^2 - 4b^2) = (3a - \dots\dots\dots)(\dots\dots\dots + 2b)$

5 $(X + 3y)^2 = X^2 + \dots\dots\dots + 9y^2$

2 Choose the correct answer :

1 If $(X + 3)$ is a factor of the expression : $X^2 + X - 6$, then the other factor is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $(X - 2)$ (b) $(X - 3)$ (c) $(X + 2)$ (d) $(X + 6)$

2 If $3^X = 27$, $4^{X+y} = 1$, then $y = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 0 (b) 3 (c) -3 (d) 1

3 The S.S. of the equation : $X^2 - 3 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $\{3, -3\}$ (b) $\{\sqrt{3}\}$ (c) 9 (d) $\{-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}\}$

4 $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^9 (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^9 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 1 (b) $\sqrt{5}$ (c) $\sqrt{6}$ (d) 5

5 Which of the following may be equal to the probability of an event ?

- (a) -0.73 (b) 1.23 (c) 79 % (d) $\frac{4}{3}$

6 If $X^3 + 27 = (X + 3)(X^2 + k + 9)$, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $-6X$ (b) $-3X$ (c) $3X$ (d) $6X$

3 [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$

[b] Find the value of X : $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2X+1} = \frac{8}{125}$

4 Factorize each of the following :

1 $(X + 2)^3 - 4X - 8$

2 $a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - c^2$

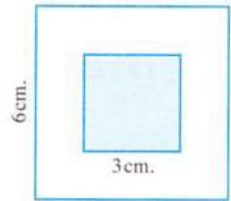
3 $5a^2 - 18a + 16$

4 $XY + 5Y + 7X + 35$

5 [a] Find the S.S. in \mathbb{R} : $2x^3 = 18x$

[b] In the opposite figure :

Two squares , if a person shoots at a picture in the figure , then find the probability of hitting the shaded part.



8

Alexandria Governorate

Mid Educational Zone
Mathe Supervision



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

- 1 The simplest form of : $(\sqrt{3})^3 \times (\sqrt{3})^5 = \dots\dots\dots$
- 2 If $x + y = 5$, $x - y = 3$, then $x^2 - y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
- 3 If $x - 6 = 0$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$
- 4 $y^3 - \dots\dots\dots = (y - 2)(y^2 + \dots\dots\dots + 4)$
- 5 $(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6})^8 (\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6})^8 = \dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer :

- 1 The expression : $x^2 + 8x + a$ is a perfect square when $a = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) -4 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 16
- 2 A regular die is thrown once , then the probability of appearance 7 on the upper face is $\dots\dots\dots$
 (a) $\frac{-5}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) 0 (d) $\frac{5}{6}$
- 3 If $(x + 3)^{\text{zero}} = 1$, then $x \in \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) $\mathbb{R} - \{3\}$ (b) $\mathbb{R} - \{-3\}$ (c) $\{3\}$ (d) \mathbb{R}
- 4 If the age of Kamal now is x years , then his age 3 years ago was $\dots\dots\dots$ years.
 (a) $x + 3$ (b) $3x$ (c) $x - 3$ (d) $6x$
- 5 The multiplicative inverse of 1 is $\dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
- 6 $3^3 + 3^3 + 3^3 = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 3^3 (b) 3^4 (c) 3^{12} (d) 3^{81}

3 [a] Factorize :

- 1 $9x^2 - 4$
- 2 $10y^2 - 7y - 12$
- 3 $4x^4 + 1$

[b] Find the solution set in \mathbb{R} for : $2x^2 - 2x - 12 = 0$

4 [a] Find in the simplest form : $\frac{x^6 \times x^2}{x^3}$ where $x \neq 0$

[b] Factorize : $3x - 21 + a x - 7a$

5 [a] A numbered card is selected randomly from a set of similar cards numbered from 1 to 15
Find the probability of getting a card carrying :

1 A prime number.

2 A number divisible by 3

[b] If $2^{x-2} = 32$, then find the value of : x

9

El-Kalyoubia Governorate

Maths Supervision



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

1 $\mathbb{Z} - \mathbb{Z}^- = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) \mathbb{Z}^+

(b) \mathbb{N}

(c) \emptyset

(d) $\{0\}$

2 The volume of the cube of side length 3 cm. equals $\dots\dots\dots \text{cm}^3$

(a) 9

(b) 12

(c) 27

(d) 81

3 The expression : $x^2 + 4x + a$ is a perfect square when $a = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3

(b) 4

(c) 8

(d) 16

4 The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 - x = 0$ is $\dots\dots\dots$ in \mathbb{R}

(a) $\{0\}$

(b) \emptyset

(c) $\{0, 1\}$

(d) $\{1\}$

5 If $(x - 1)$ is one factor of the expression : $x^2 - 4x + 3$, then the other factor is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $x + 3$

(b) $x + 1$

(c) $x - 3$

(d) $x - 4$

6 If $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -2

(b) 2

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$

(d) $-\frac{1}{2}$

2 Complete :

1 If $7^{x-1} = 3^{x-1}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

2 A bag contains 9 cards labeled by numbers from 1 to 9, a card is drawn randomly, then the probability that the card carries an odd number is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 $a^{-4} + 1 = a^{-4} (\dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots)$ where $a \neq 0$

4 $1 - \frac{3}{4} = \dots\dots\dots$

5 $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = 4 \dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize :

1 $x^2 - y^2$

2 $y^3 + 8$

[b] Find the S.S. of the following equation in \mathbb{R} : $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$ **4 [a] Factorize :**

1 $a^2x - 7a + 3x - 21$

2 $x^2 - 5x$

[b] If $3^x = 27$, $4^{x+y} = 1$, find the value of each of : x , y **5 [a]** Find in the simplest form : $\frac{4^{x+1} \times 9^{2-x}}{(6)^{2x}}$, then calculate the result when $x = 1$ **[b]** If one digit of the number 37450 is chosen at random , find the probability that the chosen digit is an even number.**10****El-Monofia Governorate**Kwesna Educational Directorate
Mathematics Supervision**Answer the following questions : (Calculator is premitted)****1 Choose the correct answer from those given :**

1 $0.002 \times 0.05 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 10^{-5}

(b) 10^{-4}

(c) 10^4

(d) 10^5

2 The expression : $(x - 2y)(x^2 + 2xy + 4y^2)$ equals $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $x^3 - 2y^3$

(b) $x^3 - 8y^3$

(c) $x^3 + 8y^3$

(d) $x^3 + 18y^3$

3 The value of the expression : $5^{20} + 5^{21}$ equals $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 5×5^{40}

(b) 5×5^{41}

(c) 6×5^{20}

(d) 6×5^{21}

4 The value of the expression : $2^5 + (\sqrt{2})^{10}$ equals $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2^6

(b) 2^{10}

(c) $(\sqrt{2})^{15}$

(d) $(\sqrt{2})^{20}$

5 If the probability of choosing a boy from a class of 40 students is 0.375 , then the number of girls is $\dots\dots\dots$ girls.

(a) 35

(b) 25

(c) 20

(d) 15

6 The solution set of the equation : $(x - 1)^2 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{-1\}$

(b) $\{1\}$

(c) $\{-1, 1\}$

(d) $\{2\}$

2 Complete :**1** The expression : $x^2 - 2x + k$ is perfect square when $k = \dots\dots\dots$ **2** If $3^x \times 2^{-x} = 1.5$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

3 If $a^2 + b^2 = 7$, $ab = 3$, then $(a - b)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

4 $X(y - z) + l(y - z) = (y - z)(\dots\dots\dots)$

5 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\right)^{-1} = (\sqrt{3})^{\dots\dots\dots}$

3 [a] An integer is added to its multiplicative inverse , the result equals 2 Find the number.

[b] Factorize each of the following :

1 $3X^2 - 15X + 12$

2 $\frac{1}{3}X^3 - 9$

3 $X^4 + 9X^2 + 81$

4 [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^{X+1} \times 9^{2-X}}{(6)^{2X}}$, then calculate its value at $X = 1$

[b] If $X = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, find the value of : $X^2 + (Xz)^2 \times y^2$

5 [a] A set of cards numbered from 0 to 10 , if a card is drawn randomly , find the probability of each of :

1 Drawing a card carrying an odd number.

2 Drawing a card carrying a number divisible by 5

[b] Factorize each of the following :

1 $aX - 7a + 3X - 21$

2 $9X^2 - 25$

11

El-Dakahlia Governorate

Maths Supervision



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

1 If $3^{X-1} = 27$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

2 If $(X - 5)^0 = 1$, then $X \in \dots\dots\dots$

3 If $a + b = 2(X + y) = 14$, then $a(X + y) + b(X + y) = \dots\dots\dots$

4 The probability of the impossible event = $\dots\dots\dots$

5 If the perimeter of a square is X cm. , then its area is $\dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer :

1 If $6^X = 7$, then $6^{X+1} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 8

(b) 13

(c) 36

(d) 42

- 2 If the product of multiplying four by a number equals 48 ,
then the third of this number =
- (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) 16
- 3 The value of $2^5 + (\sqrt{2})^{10} = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 2^6 (b) 2^{10} (c) $(\sqrt{2})^{15}$ (d) $(\sqrt{2})^{20}$
- 4 The S.S. of the equation : $x^3 + 9x = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
- (a) $\{0, 3\}$ (b) $\{0\}$ (c) $\{0, -3\}$ (d) $\{0, 3, -3\}$
- 5 If $2^x = 5$, then $8^x = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) $\frac{5}{8}$ (b) 25 (c) 125 (d) $\frac{64}{125}$
- 6 If $y^3 - a = (y - 2)(y^2 + 2y + 4)$, then a =
- (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) - 8

3 Factorize :

- 1 $x^4 + y^4 - 11x^2y^2$ 2 $9x^2 - 4a^2 + y^2 + 6xy$
- 3 $3x^3 - 2x^2 + 12x - 8$ 4 $25x^2 - 30x + 9$

- 4 [a] If the length of a rectangle is 5 cm. more than its width and its area is 36 cm^2
Find its perimeter.

[b] If $(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})^x = \frac{4}{9}$, find the value of : $(\frac{2}{3})^{x-1}$

5 [a] Prove that : $\frac{(27)^{x-1} \times 8^x}{(2\sqrt{3})^{2x} \times (3\sqrt{2})^{2x}} = \frac{1}{27}$

- [b] A team plays 30 matches in national league , its drawn probability is 0.3 and its win probability is 0.6 Calculate the number of loss matches.

12

Ismailia Governorate

Directorate of Education
Elmanar Language School

Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

- 1 $4a(x+y) - 3b(x+y) = (x+y)(\dots\dots\dots - \dots\dots\dots)$
- 2 The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 3x = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
- 3 If $3^x = 27$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$
- 4 The probability of the impossible event is

- 5 If the probability of absent pupils in a school is $\frac{2}{19}$, then the probability of present pupils is

2 Choose the correct answer :

- 1 If $(x - 5)^{\text{zero}} = 1$, then $x \in$
- (a) $\mathbb{R} - \{5\}$ (b) $\mathbb{R} - \{-5\}$ (c) $\{5\}$ (d) \mathbb{R}
- 2 The S.S. in \mathbb{R} of the equation : $x^2 + 25 = 0$ is
- (a) $\{5\}$ (b) $\{5, -5\}$ (c) \emptyset (d) $\{-5\}$
- 3 If $5^x = 2$, then $5^{x+2} =$
- (a) 25 (b) 2 (c) 50 (d) 100
- 4 A bag contains 20 balls, 8 of them are white and the rest are black, then the probability of the drawn ball is black is
- (a) 1 (b) 0.6 (c) 0 (d) $\frac{8}{20}$
- 5 Which of the following can be the probability of an event ?
- (a) 1.2 (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ (c) -0.2 (d) 37 %
- 6 If $x^2 - a = (x - 3)(x + 3)$, then $a =$
- (a) 3 (b) -3 (c) 9 (d) -9

3 [a] Factorize : 1 $x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 18$ 2 $3x^3 - 81$

- [b] If $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2x-1} = \frac{8}{125}$, find the value of : x

4 [a] A positive real number if you add its square to its three times, the result will be 28 find the number.

- [b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of : $x^2 - 8x = -15$

5 [a] If a card is chosen randomly from 10 cards numbered from 1 to 10, then find the probability that the number on the chosen card is :

- 1 Even. 2 Divisible by 3
3 Even prime.

- [b] Prove that : $\frac{(27)^{x-1} \times 8^x}{(2\sqrt{2})^{2x} \times (3\sqrt{3})^{2x}} = \frac{1}{27}$

13

Damietta Governorate

Inspection of mathematics



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer from those given :

1 $3^{-2} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -9

(b) $\frac{1}{9}$

(c) $-\frac{1}{9}$

(d) 9

2 $\sqrt{100 - 64} = 10 - \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4

(b) 6

(c) 8

(d) -6

3 If a coin is thrown once , then the probability of appearing a tail equals

(a) 1

(b) 0.3

(c) 0.5

(d) 0

4 The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

(a) $\{3\}$

(b) $\{-3\}$

(c) \emptyset

(d) $\{3, -3\}$

5 $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4^3

(b) 4^4

(c) 4^{12}

(d) 4^{81}

6 The expression : $ax^2 - 40x + 25$ is a perfect square when $a = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2

(b) 4

(c) 9

(d) 16

2 Complete each of the following :

1 If the probability that a pupil succeed is 0.8 , then the probability of his failure is

2 If $7^x = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

3 $2 \times 6 - 8 \div 4 = \dots\dots\dots$

4 If $2^x = 5$, then $2^{-x} = \dots\dots\dots$

5 If $x - y = 3$ and $x + y = 4$, then $x^2 - y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Simplify :
$$\frac{(\sqrt{3})^8 \times (\sqrt{3})^{-14}}{(\sqrt{3})^{-4}}$$

[b] Find the solution set of the following equation in \mathbb{R} : $x^2 - 8x = -15$

4 [a] Factorize each of the following expressions :

1 $x^2 - 4y^2$

2 $x^4 + 4y^4$

[b] Find the solution set of the following equation in \mathbb{R} : $3^{x-4} = 9$

5 [a] If $a = \sqrt{2}$, $b = \sqrt{3}$, find the numerical value of : $\frac{b^4 - a^4}{b^2 + a^2}$

[b] A box contains 5 white , 2 red , 3 green balls , a ball is drawn randomly from the box.
Calculate the probabilities of the following events :

1 The ball is white.

2 The ball is yellow.

3 The ball is not red.

14

El-Fayoum Governorate

Directorate of Education
Supervision of Mathematics



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

1 If $\frac{a}{b} = 1$, then $4a - 4b = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 8

(b) 4

(c) 1

(d) 0

2 If the probability that a pupil succeeds is 0.7 , then the probability of his failure is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0.7

(b) 0.07

(c) 0.3

(d) 0.03

3 If the age of Ahmed now is X years , then the square of his age is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) X^2

(b) $2X$

(c) $2X^2$

(d) $X + 2$

4 $(-1)^3 + (-1)^5 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0

(b) -2

(c) 2

(d) 201

5 $(5a)^0 = \dots\dots\dots$, $a \neq 0$

(a) 5

(b) a

(c) 5a

(d) 1

6 If $X - 2y = 3$, $X^2 - 4y^2 = 21$, then $X + 2y = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 14

(b) 9

(c) 7

(d) 6

2 Complete each of the following :

1 $\frac{3}{4} = \dots\dots\dots\%$

2 If $a = 7^X$, $b = 7^{-X}$, then $a \times b = \dots\dots\dots$

3 $2^{-3} \times 2^{-2} \div 4^{-3} = \dots\dots\dots$

4 The solution set of the equation : $X^2 - 6X = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

5 If a fair coin is tossed once , then the probability of appearance of a head is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following completely :

1 $36 - 60k + 25k^2$

2 $X^4 + 64$

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the following equation : $X^2 + X = 6$

4 [a] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{(\sqrt{5})^{10} \times (-\sqrt{5})^5}{(\sqrt{5})^{11}}$

[b] A regular die is thrown once Find the probability of the appearance of a number :

1 Even.

2 Between 0 and 6

3 Prime.

5 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the following equation : $2^{n-3} = \frac{1}{4}$

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{4^{X+1} \times 9^{2-X}}{6^{2X}}$, then calculate its value at $X = 1$

15

El-Menia Governorate

El-Menia Educational Directorate
Menia Kawmia Language School



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete the following :

1 The solution set of the equation : $X^2 - 1 = 8$, where $X \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ is

2 If $3^{X-4} = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

3 The S.S. of the equation : $X^2 - 25 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

4 If $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^X = \frac{3}{2}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

5 The volume of a cube of side length 3 cm. equals cm^3

2 Choose the correct answer :

1 The S.S. of the equation : $X(X-2) = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

(a) $\{0\}$

(b) $\{2\}$

(c) $\{0, 2\}$

(d) $\{0, -2\}$

2 If $X^3 y^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{X}{y} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\frac{1}{512}$

(b) $\frac{1}{8}$

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$

(d) 2

3 The expression : $X^2 + kX + 36$ is a perfect square when k equals

(a) ± 6

(b) ± 8

(c) ± 12

(d) ± 18

4 $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4^{12}

(b) 16^{12}

(c) 16^2

(d) 16^3

5 If the probability of success of a student is 0.75, then the probability of his failure is

(a) 0.20

(b) 0.25

(c) 0.30

(d) 0.35

- 6 If $(x - 1)$ is one factor of the expression : $x^2 - 4x + 3$, then the other factor is

(a) $x + 3$

(b) $x + 1$

(c) $x - 3$

(d) $x - y$

3 [a] If $\frac{8^x \times 9^x}{18^x} = 64$, find : x

[b] Find the S.S. of the following equation in \mathbb{R} : $x^2 - 1 = 8$

4 Factorize each of the following following expressions :

1 $a^2x - 7a + 3x - 21$

2 $x^3 + 8$

3 $x^2 - x - 6$

4 $4x^2 - 9$

5 $x^4 + 324$

5 [a] If $(3)^{x-2} = 9$, then find the value of : x

- [b] A colored marble is drawn randomly out of a box containing 12 red marbles , 18 white marbles and 20 blue marbles.

Find the probability of selecting :

1 A white marble.

2 A yellow marble.

3 A red or blue marble.

4 A non red marble.

Answers of the schools examinations on Algebra and Statistics

1 Cairo

- 1 (c) 2 (b) 3 (c)
4 (b) 5 (d) 6 (a)

- 2 1 \emptyset 2 $\frac{1}{9}$ 3 $(X-1)$
4 $[0, 1]$ 5 1

3

[a] 1 $X(a+b) + 5(a+b) = (a+b)(X+5)$

2 $(X-1)(X^2+X+1)$

3 $X^4 + 4X^2 + 4 - 4X^2$
 $= (X^2+2)^2 - 4X^2$
 $= (X^2+2+2X)(X^2+2-2X)$

[b] $\therefore X^2 + 9X + 18 = 0 \quad \therefore (X+6)(X+3) = 0$

$\therefore X = -6$ or $X = -3$

\therefore The S.S. = $\{-6, -3\}$

4

[a] $\therefore 3^{X-1} = 27 \quad \therefore 3^{X-1} = 3^3$

$\therefore X-1 = 3 \quad \therefore X = 4$

[b] $\frac{(\sqrt{5})^7 \times (\sqrt{5})^3}{(\sqrt{5})^9 \times (\sqrt{2})^{-3}} = (\sqrt{5})^{7+3-9} \times (\sqrt{2})^3$
 $= \sqrt{5} \times 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{10}$

5

[a] $\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2$
 $= \frac{(3)^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$

[b] $\frac{4^X \times 6^{2X}}{2^{4X} \times 3^{2X}} = \frac{(2^2)^X \times (2 \times 3)^{2X}}{2^{4X} \times 3^{2X}}$
 $= \frac{2^{2X} \times 2^{2X} \times 3^{2X}}{2^{4X} \times 3^{2X}}$
 $= 2^{2X+2X-4X} = 2^0 = 1$

2 Cairo

- 1 1 zero 2 $(a+b)(X+y)$
3 5^{19} 4 125 5 \emptyset

- 2 1 (c) 2 (a) 3 (c)
4 (a) 5 (a) 6 (c)

3

[a] 1 $(3a+1)(a+2)$

2 $5(l+2m) + a(l+2m) = (l+2m)(5+a)$

[b] 1 $\therefore (X-3)^7 = 128 \quad \therefore (X-3)^7 = 2^7$

$\therefore X-3 = 2 \quad \therefore X = 5$

2 $\therefore 4^{2X-1} = 1024 \quad \therefore 4^{2X-1} = 4^5$

$\therefore 2X-1 = 5 \quad \therefore 2X = 6 \quad \therefore X = 3$

3 $\therefore 5^{X-7} = 1 \quad \therefore X-7 = 0 \quad \therefore X = 7$

4

[a] 1 $\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{-4} \times (\sqrt{2})^{-5} \times (\sqrt{3})^{-3}}{(\sqrt{3})^{-9} \times (\sqrt{2})^{-7}}$
 $= (\sqrt{3})^{-4-3+9} \times (\sqrt{2})^{-5+7}$
 $= (\sqrt{3})^2 \times (\sqrt{2})^2 = 3 \times 2 = 6$

2 $\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2}}\right)^4 = \frac{2^4 \times 3^2}{3^4 \times 2^2} = \frac{2^2}{3^2} = \frac{4}{9}$

[b] 1 The probability of getting a ball carries an even number = $\frac{7}{15}$

2 The probability of getting a ball carries a number divisible by 3 = $\frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$

3 The probability of getting a ball carries a prime number = $\frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$

5

[a] \therefore The number of defected lamps = 0.05×600
 $= 30$ lamps.

\therefore The number of good lamps = $600 - 30$
 $= 570$ lamps.

[b] 1 $\therefore X^2 - 9 = 0 \quad \therefore (X+3)(X-3) = 0$
 $\therefore X = -3$ or $X = 3 \quad \therefore$ The S.S. = $\{3, -3\}$

2 $\therefore X^2 = 5X \quad \therefore X^2 - 5X = 0$
 $\therefore X(X-5) = 0 \quad \therefore X = 0$ or $X = 5$
 \therefore The S.S. = $\{0, 5\}$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \because 3X &= -X^2 - 2 \quad \therefore X^2 + 3X + 2 = 0 \\ \therefore (X+2)(X+1) &= 0 \quad \therefore X = -2 \text{ or } X = -1 \\ \therefore \text{The S.S.} &= \{-2, -1\} \end{aligned}$$

3

Cairo

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 1 & (d) \\ 2 & 1 & (b) \\ 3 & 1 & (b) \\ 4 & 1 & (d) \\ 5 & 1 & (b) \\ 6 & 1 & (a) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} 2 & 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 28 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & 20 \text{ boys} \\ 5 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

3

$$\begin{aligned} [a] & 1 (3-y)(3+y) \\ & 2 4X^4 + 36X^2y^2 + 81y^4 - 36X^2y^2 \\ & = (2X^2 + 9y^2)^2 - 36X^2y^2 \\ & = (2X^2 + 9y^2 + 6Xy)(2X^2 + 9y^2 - 6Xy) \\ [b] & \because 2^{X-2} = \frac{1}{2^2 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2^3} = (2)^{-3} \quad \therefore 2^{X-2} = (2)^{-3} \\ \therefore X-2 &= -3 \quad \therefore X = -1 \end{aligned}$$

4

$$\begin{aligned} [a] & \because 3X^2 + 15X - 18 = 0 \quad \therefore 3(X^2 + 5X - 6) = 0 \\ \therefore X^2 + 5X - 6 &= 0 \quad \therefore (X+6)(X-1) = 0 \\ \therefore X &= -6 \text{ or } X = 1 \quad \therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{-6, 1\} \\ [b] & 3^{X-1} \times 2^{X+1} + 6^{X-1} = \frac{3^{X-1} \times 2^{X+1}}{2^{X-1} \times 3^{X-1}} \\ & = 2^{(X+1)-(X-1)} = 2^2 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

5

$$\begin{aligned} [a] & \text{Let the number be } X \quad \therefore X^2 + 3X = 28 \\ \therefore X^2 + 3X - 28 &= 0 \quad \therefore (X-4)(X+7) = 0 \\ \therefore X &= 4 \text{ or } X = -7 \text{ (refused)} \\ \therefore \text{The number is } &4 \\ [b] & 1 \text{ The probability of drawn ball is black} \\ &= \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5} \\ & 2 \text{ The probability of drawn ball is not white and} \\ & \text{not black} = \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

4

Giza

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 1 & (d) \\ 2 & 1 & (d) \\ 3 & 1 & (c) \\ 4 & 1 & (c) \\ 5 & 1 & (c) \\ 6 & 1 & (d) \end{array}$$

2

1 3

2 0

3 93%

4 4

5 X-7

3

$$\begin{aligned} [a] & 1 8X^2 - 50 = 2(4X^2 - 25) \\ & = 2(2X+5)(2X-5) \\ & 2 X^4 + 4X^2y^2 + 4y^4 - 4X^2y^2 \\ & = (X^2 + 2y^2)^2 - 4X^2y^2 \\ & = (X^2 + 2y^2 + 2Xy)(X^2 + 2y^2 - 2Xy) \\ [b] & \text{Let the number be } X \quad \therefore X + X^2 = 12 \\ \therefore X^2 + X - 12 &= 0 \quad \therefore (X-3)(X+4) = 0 \\ \therefore X &= 3 \text{ or } X = -4 \\ \therefore \text{The number is } &3 \text{ or } -4 \end{aligned}$$

4

$$\begin{aligned} [a] & 1 \because X^2 - X - 12 = 0 \quad \therefore (X+3)(X-4) = 0 \\ \therefore X &= -3 \text{ or } X = 4 \\ \therefore \text{The S.S.} &= \{-3, 4\} \\ & 2 4X^2 - 25 = 0 \quad \therefore (2X-5)(2X+5) = 0 \\ \therefore 2X &= 5 \quad \therefore X = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } 2X = -5 \\ \therefore X &= -\frac{5}{2} \quad \therefore \text{The S.S.} = \left\{ \frac{5}{2}, -\frac{5}{2} \right\} \\ [b] & \because \frac{8^X \times 9^X}{18^X} = 64 \\ \therefore \frac{(2^3)^X \times (3^2)^X}{(2 \times 3^2)^X} &= 2^6 \quad \therefore \frac{2^{3X} \times 3^{2X}}{2^X \times 3^{2X}} = 2^6 \\ \therefore 2^{3X-X} &= 2^6 \quad \therefore 2^{2X} = 2^6 \\ \therefore 2X &= 6 \quad \therefore X = 3 \end{aligned}$$

5

$$\begin{aligned} [a] & 1 \text{ The probability that the chosen ball is white} \\ &= \frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5} \\ & 2 \text{ The probability that the chosen ball is black} \\ & \text{or red} = \frac{5+7}{20} = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5} \\ [b] & \because 2^{X-2} = 16 \quad \therefore 2^{X-2} = 2^4 \\ \therefore X-2 &= 4 \quad \therefore X = 6 \end{aligned}$$

5

Giza

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 1 & -15 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 5, 3X^2, 13X \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & \frac{7}{12} \end{array}$$

- 2 1 (d) 2 (a) 3 (b)
 4 (c) 5 (c) 6 (c)

3

[a] 1 $\therefore X^2 - X - 12 = 0$

$$\therefore (X+3)(X-4) = 0$$

$$\therefore X = -3 \text{ or } X = 4$$

2 $\therefore X(X-2) - 2(2-X) = 0$

$$\therefore X(X-2) + 2(X-2) = 0$$

$$\therefore (X-2)(X+2) = 0$$

$$\therefore X = 2 \text{ or } X = -2$$

[b] Let the width be X cm. \therefore The length = $(X+5)$ cm.

$$\therefore X(X+5) = 36 \quad \therefore X^2 + 5X - 36 = 0$$

$$\therefore (X-4)(X+9) = 0$$

$$\therefore X = 4 \text{ or } X = -9 \text{ (refused)}$$

$$\therefore \text{The width} = 4 \text{ cm, and the length} = 9 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\therefore \text{The perimeter} = (4+9) \times 2 = 26 \text{ cm.}$$

4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[a]} \quad \frac{(2^2)^{X+1} \times (3^2)^{2-X}}{(2 \times 3)^{2X}} &= \frac{2^{2X+2} \times 3^{4-2X}}{2^{2X} \times 3^{2X}} \\
 &= \frac{2^{2X+2-2X} \times 3^{4-2X-2X}}{3^{4X-4}} = \frac{2^2}{3^{4X-4}} \\
 &= \frac{4}{3^{4X-4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{When } X = 2 \quad \therefore \frac{4}{3^{4 \times 2 - 4}} = \frac{4}{3^4} = \frac{4}{81}$$

[b] 1 Let the number be X $\therefore X^2 + 3X = 28$

$$\therefore X^2 + 3X - 28 = 0 \quad \therefore (X-4)(X+7) = 0$$

$$\therefore X = 4 \text{ or } X = -7 \text{ (refused)}$$

$$\therefore \text{The number is : 4}$$

5

[a] $\therefore 3^{2X-3} = 243 \quad \therefore 3^{2X-3} = 3^5$

$$\therefore 2X-3 = 5 \quad \therefore 2X = 8$$

$$\therefore X = 4$$

[b] 1 The probability of getting a ball carries a multiple of 4 = $\frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$

2 The probability of getting a ball carries a number less than or equal 7 = $\frac{7}{20}$

6

Giza

- 1 1 (d) 2 (b) 3 (d)
 4 (d) 5 (a) 6 (c)

- 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{5}{9}$ 3 \emptyset
 4 10 5 $2a^2 + 6$

3

1 $3(X^2 - 16) = 3(X-4)(X+4)$

2 $(X-2)(X-5)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{3 } X^2(X+2) - 4(X+2) &= (X+2)(X^2-4) \\
 &= (X+2)(X+2)(X-2) \\
 &= (X+2)^2(X-2)
 \end{aligned}$$

4 $2(X^3 - 8y^3) = 2(X-2y)(X^2 + 2Xy + 4y^2)$

4

[a] 1 $\therefore 3^{2n-5} = 1 \quad \therefore 3^{2n-5} = 3^0$

$$\therefore 2n-5 = 0 \quad \therefore 2n = 5$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{The S.S.} = \left\{ \frac{5}{2} \right\}$$

2 $\therefore \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2n} = \frac{81}{16} \quad \therefore \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2n} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^4$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2n} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-4}$$

$$\therefore 2n = -4 \quad \therefore n = -2$$

$$\therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{-2\}$$

[b] 1 The probability of getting a number divisible by 4 = $\frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$

2 The probability of getting a number multiple of 7 = $\frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10}$

5

[a] Let the number be X

$$\therefore X^2 + 3X = 28 \quad \therefore X^2 + 3X - 28 = 0$$

$$\therefore (X-4)(X+7) = 0$$

$$\therefore X = 4 \text{ or } X = -7$$

$$\therefore \text{The number is : 4 or -7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[b]} \quad \frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} &= \frac{(2^2)^n \times (2 \times 3)^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} \\
 &= \frac{2^{2n} \times 2^{2n} \times 3^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} = \frac{2^{4n}}{2^{4n}} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

7

Alexandria

1

1 $\frac{9}{4}$

2

1

3

$\frac{1}{4}$

4 $2b + 3a$

5

$6xy$

2

1 (a)

2

(c)

3

(d)

4 (a)

5

(c)

6

(b)

3

$$[a] \frac{(2^2)^n \times (2 \times 3)^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} = \frac{2^{2n} \times 2^{2n} \times 3^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}} = \frac{2^{4n}}{2^{4n}} = 1$$

$$[b] \therefore \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2X+1} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3 \quad \therefore 2X+1=3$$

$$\therefore 2X=2 \quad \therefore X=1$$

4

$$[1] (X+2)^3 - 4X - 8$$

$$= (X+2)^3 - 4(X+2)$$

$$= (X+2)[(X+2)^2 - 4]$$

$$= (X+2)[(X+2-2)(X+2+2)]$$

$$= (X+2)[X(X+4)] = X(X+2)(X+4)$$

$$[2] a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - c^2 = (a^2 + 2ab + b^2) - c^2$$

$$= (a+b)^2 - c^2$$

$$= (a+b-c)(a+b+c)$$

[3] $(5a-8)(a-2)$

[4] $y(X+5) + 7(X+5) = (X+5)(y+7)$

5

$$[a] \therefore 2X^3 - 18X = 0 \quad \therefore 2X(X^2 - 9) = 0$$

$$\therefore 2X(X-3)(X+3) = 0$$

$$\therefore X=0 \text{ or } X=3 \text{ or } X=-3$$

$$\therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{0, 3, -3\}$$

$$[b] \therefore \text{The area of the big square} = 6 \times 6 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{the area of the small square} = 3 \times 3 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{The probability of hitting the shaded part} = \frac{9}{36} = \frac{1}{4}$$

8

Alexandria

1

1 81

2 15

3 6

4 $8 + 2y$

5 1

2

1 (d)

2 (c)

3 (b)

4 (c)

5 (b)

6 (b)

3

[a] 1 $(3X-2)(3X+2)$

2 $(5y+4)(2y-3)$

$$[3] 4X^4 + 4X^2 + 1 - 4X^2$$

$$= (2X^2 + 1)^2 - 4X^2$$

$$= (2X^2 + 1 + 2X)(2X^2 + 1 - 2X)$$

$$[b] \therefore 2X^2 - 2X - 12 = 0 \quad \therefore 2(X^2 - X - 6) = 0$$

$$\therefore 2(X-3)(X+2) = 0 \quad \therefore X=3 \text{ or } X=-2$$

$$\therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{3, -2\}$$

4

[a] $\frac{X^6 \times X^2}{X^3} = X^{6+2-3} = X^5$

[b] $3(X-7) + a(X-7) = (X-7)(3+a)$

5

[a] 1 The probability of getting a card carries prime number = $\frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$

$$[2] \text{The probability of getting a card carries a number divisible by 3} = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$[b] \therefore 2^{X-2} = 32 \quad \therefore 2^{X-2} = 2^5$$

$$\therefore X-2=5 \quad \therefore X=7$$

9

El-Kalyoubia

1 1 (b)

2 (c)

3 (b)

4 (c)

5 (c)

6 (a)

2 1 1

2 $\frac{5}{9}$

3 $1 + a^4$

4 $\frac{1}{4}$

5 4

3

[a] 1 $(X-y)(X+y)$

2 $(y+2)(y^2-2y+4)$

$$[b] \therefore X^2 - X - 6 = 0 \quad \therefore (X-3)(X+2) = 0$$

$$\therefore X=3 \text{ or } X=-2 \quad \therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{3, -2\}$$

4

[a] 1 $a(X-7) + 3(X-7) = (X-7)(a+3)$

2 $X(X-5)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[b]} \quad & \because 3^X = 27 \quad \therefore 3^X = 3^3 \quad \therefore X = 3 \\ & \because 4^{X+Y} = 1 \quad \therefore 4^{X+Y} = 4^0 \\ & \therefore X + Y = 0 \quad \therefore 3 + Y = 0 \quad \therefore Y = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[a]} \quad & \frac{(2^2)^{X+1} \times (3^2)^{2-X}}{(2 \times 3)^{2X}} = \frac{2^{2X+2} \times 3^{4-2X}}{2^{2X} \times 3^{2X}} \\ & = \frac{2^{2X+2-2X} \times 3^{4-2X-2X}}{2^2 \times 3^{4-4X}} = 4 \times 3^{4-4X} \end{aligned}$$

When $X = 1$

$$\therefore 4 \times 3^{4-4X} = 4 \times 3^{4-4} = 4 \times 3^0 = 4 \times 1 = 4$$

[b] The probability that the chosen digit is an even number = $\frac{2}{5}$

10 El-Monofia

- 1 (1) (b) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (a) (5) (b) (6) (b)

- 2 (1) 1 (2) 1 (3) 1
(4) $(X + L)$ (5) 3

3

[a] Let the number be X

$$\therefore \text{its multiplicative inverse} = \frac{1}{X}$$

$$\therefore X + \frac{1}{X} = 2$$

(multiplying both sides of the equation by X)

$$\therefore X^2 + 1 = 2X$$

$$\therefore X^2 - 2X + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore (X - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore X = 1 \quad \therefore \text{The number is : 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[b]} \quad & \text{1} \quad 3(X^2 - 5X + 4) = 3(X - 4)(X - 1) \\ & \text{2} \quad \frac{1}{3}(X^3 - 27) = \frac{1}{3}(X - 3)(X^2 + 3X + 9) \\ & \text{3} \quad X^4 + 18X^2 + 81 + 9X^2 - 18X^2 \\ & \quad = (X^2 + 9)^2 - 9X^2 \\ & \quad = (X^2 + 9 + 3X)(X^2 + 9 - 3X) \end{aligned}$$

4

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[a]} \quad & \frac{(2^2)^{X+1} \times (3^2)^{2-X}}{(2 \times 3)^{2X}} = \frac{2^{2X+2} \times 3^{4-2X}}{2^{2X} \times 3^{2X}} \\ & = \frac{2^{2X+2-2X} \times 3^{4-2X-2X}}{2^2 \times 3^{4-4X}} = 4 \times 3^{4-4X} \end{aligned}$$

when $X = 1$

$$\therefore 4 \times 3^{4-4X} = 4 \times 3^{4-4} = 4 \times 3^0 = 4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[b]} \quad & X^2 + (XZ)^2 \times Y^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \\ & = \frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{6}{16} \times \frac{1}{3} \\ & = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{6+1}{8} = \frac{7}{8} \end{aligned}$$

5

[a] 1 The probability of drawing a card carries an odd number = $\frac{5}{11}$

2 The probability of drawing a card carries a number divisible by 5 = $\frac{3}{11}$

$$\text{[b]} \quad \text{1} \quad a(X - 7) + 3(X - 7) = (X - 7)(a + 3)$$

$$\text{2} \quad (3X - 5)(3X + 5)$$

11 El-Dakahlia

- 1 (1) 4 (2) $\mathbb{R} - \{5\}$ (3) 98
(4) 0 (5) $\frac{X^2}{16} \text{ cm}^2$

- 2 (1) (d) (2) (a) (3) (a)
(4) (b) (5) (c) (6) (c)

3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1} \quad & X^4 + y^4 - 2X^2y^2 - 9X^2y^2 \\ & = (X^2 - y^2)^2 - 9X^2y^2 \\ & = (X^2 - y^2 - 3Xy)(X^2 - y^2 + 3Xy) \\ \text{2} \quad & 9X^2 + 6Xy + y^2 - 4a^2 \\ & = (3X + y)^2 - 4a^2 = (3X + y + 2a)(3X + y - 2a) \\ \text{3} \quad & X^2(3X - 2) + 4(3X - 2) = (3X - 2)(X^2 + 4) \\ \text{4} \quad & (5X - 3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

4

[a] Let the width be X cm.

$$\therefore \text{The length} = (X + 5) \text{ cm.}$$

$$\therefore X(X + 5) = 36 \quad \therefore X^2 + 5X - 36 = 0$$

$$\therefore (X - 4)(X + 9) = 0$$

$$\therefore X = 4 \quad \text{or} \quad X = -9 \text{ (refused)}$$

$$\therefore \text{The width} = 4 \text{ cm. and the length} = 9 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\therefore \text{The perimeter} = (4 + 9) \times 2 = 26 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[b]} \because \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^X &= \frac{4}{9} & \therefore \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^X &= \frac{(\sqrt{2})^4}{(\sqrt{3})^4} \\
 \therefore \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^X &= \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^4 & \therefore X &= 4 \\
 \therefore \text{The value of } \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{X-1} &= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{4-1} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}
 \end{aligned}$$

5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[a]} \because \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{(3^3)^{X-1} \times (2^3)^X}{2^{2X} \times (\sqrt{3})^{2X} \times 3^{2X} \times (\sqrt{2})^{2X}} \\
 &= \frac{3^{3X-3} \times 2^{3X}}{2^{2X} \times 3^X \times 3^{2X} \times 2^X} \\
 &= 3^{3X-3-2X-X} \times 2^{3X-2X-X} \\
 &= 3^{-3} \times 2^0 = \frac{1}{3^3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{27} = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

[b] The probability of losing matches

$$= 1 - 0.3 - 0.6 = 0.1$$

$$\therefore \text{The number of loss matches} = 0.1 \times 30 = 3 \text{ matches.}$$

12

Ismailia

1

[1] 4a + 3b

[2] {0, -3}

[3] 3

[4] 0

[5] $\frac{17}{19}$

2

[1] (a)

[2] (c)

[3] (c)

[4] (b)

[5] (d)

[6] (c)

3

[a] [1] $X^2(X-3) + 6(X-3) = (X-3)(X^2+6)$

[2] $3(X^3-27) = 3[(X-3)(X^2+3X+9)]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[b]} \because \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2X-1} &= \frac{8}{125} & \therefore \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2X-1} &= \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3 \\
 \therefore 2X-1 &= 3 & \therefore 2X &= 4 & \therefore X &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[a]} \text{ Let the number be } X & \therefore X^2 + 3X = 28 \\
 \therefore X^2 + 3X - 28 &= 0 & \therefore (X-4)(X+7) &= 0 \\
 \therefore X &= 4 \text{ or } X = -7 \text{ (refused)} \\
 \therefore \text{The number is : } &4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[b]} \because X^2 - 8X + 15 &= 0 & \therefore (X-5)(X-3) &= 0 \\
 \therefore X &= 5 \text{ or } X = 3 \\
 \therefore \text{The S.S.} &= \{3, 5\}
 \end{aligned}$$

5

$$\text{[a]} \text{ [1] The probability that the number on the chosen card is even} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{[2] The probability that the number on the chosen card is divisible by 3} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\text{[3] The probability that the number on the chosen card is even prime} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[b]} \because \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{(3^3)^{X-1} \times (2^3)^X}{2^{2X} \times (\sqrt{2})^{2X} \times 3^{2X} \times (\sqrt{3})^{2X}} \\
 &= \frac{3^{3X-3} \times 2^{3X}}{2^{2X} \times 2^X \times 3^{2X} \times 3^X} \\
 &= 3^{3X-3-2X-X} \times 2^{3X-2X-X} \\
 &= 3^{-3} \times 2^0 = \frac{1}{3^3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{27} = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

13

Damietta

1

[1] (b)

[2] (a)

[3] (c)

[4] (c)

[5] (b)

[6] (d)

2

[1] 0.2

[2] 0

[3] 10

[4] $\frac{1}{5}$

[5] 12

3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[a]} \frac{(\sqrt{3})^8 \times (\sqrt{3})^{-14}}{(\sqrt{3})^{-4}} &= (\sqrt{3})^{8-14+4} = (\sqrt{3})^{-2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[b]} \because X^2 - 8X + 15 &= 0 & \therefore (X-5)(X-3) &= 0 \\
 \therefore X &= 5 \text{ or } X = 3 & \therefore \text{The S.S.} &= \{3, 5\}
 \end{aligned}$$

4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[a]} \text{ [1] } (X-2y)(X+2y) \\
 \text{[2] } X^4 + 4y^4 + 4X^2y^2 - 4X^2y^2 \\
 = (X^2 + 2y^2)^2 - 4X^2y^2 \\
 = (X^2 + 2y^2 + 2Xy)(X^2 + 2y^2 - 2Xy)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[b]} \because 3^{X-4} &= 9 & \therefore 3^{X-4} &= 3^2 \\
 \therefore X-4 &= 2 & \therefore X &= 6 \\
 \therefore \text{The S.S.} &= \{6\}
 \end{aligned}$$

5

$$\text{[a]} \frac{b^4 - a^4}{b^2 + a^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{3})^4 - (\sqrt{2})^4}{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{9-4}{3+2} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

[b] ① The probability of drawn ball is white

$$= \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

② The probability of drawn ball is yellow

$$= \frac{0}{10} = 0$$

③ The probability of drawn ball is not red

$$= \frac{5+3}{10} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$$

14

El-Fayoum

1 ① (d) ② (c) ③ (a)
 ④ (b) ⑤ (d) ⑥ (c)

2 ① 75 ② 1 ③ 2
 ④ $\{0, 6\}$ ⑤ $\frac{1}{2}$

3 [a] ① $25k^2 - 60k + 36 = (5k - 6)^2$

② $X^4 + 64 + 16X^2 - 16X^2$

$$= (X^2 + 8)^2 - 16X^2$$

$$= (X^2 + 8 + 4X)(X^2 + 8 - 4X)$$

[b] $\therefore X^2 + X - 6 = 0 \quad \therefore (X - 2)(X + 3) = 0$
 $\therefore X = 2 \text{ or } X = -3 \quad \therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{2, -3\}$

4 [a] $\frac{(\sqrt{5})^{10} \times -(\sqrt{5})^5}{(\sqrt{5})^{11}} = \frac{-(\sqrt{5})^{15}}{(\sqrt{5})^{11}} = -(\sqrt{5})^4 = -25$

[b] ① The probability of appearing an even number

$$= \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

② The probability of appearing a number
 between zero and 6 $= \frac{5}{6}$

③ The probability of appearing a prime number

$$= \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

5

[a] $\therefore 2^{n-3} = \frac{1}{(2)^2} \quad \therefore 2^{n-3} = (2)^{-2}$
 $\therefore n - 3 = -2 \quad \therefore n = 1$
 $\therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{1\}$

[b] $\frac{(2^2)^{X+1} \times (3^2)^{2-X}}{(2 \times 3)^{2X}} = \frac{2^{2X+2} \times 3^{4-2X}}{2^{2X} \times 3^{2X}}$

$$= 2^{2X+2-2X} \times 3^{4-2X-2X}$$

$$= 2^2 \times 3^{4-4X} = 4 \times 3^{4-4X}$$

 at $X = 1$

$$\therefore 4 \times 3^{4-4X} = 4 \times 3^{4-4} = 4 \times 3^0 = 4 \times 1 = 4$$

15

El-Menia

1 ① $\{3\}$ ② 4 ③ $\{5, -5\}$
 ④ -1 ⑤ 27

2 ① (c) ② (d) ③ (c)
 ④ (c) ⑤ (b) ⑥ (c)

3 [a] $\therefore \frac{(2^3)^X \times (3^2)^X}{(2 \times 3)^{2X}} = 64 \quad \therefore \frac{2^{3X} \times 3^{2X}}{2^{2X} \times 3^{2X}} = 2^6$
 $\therefore 2^{3X-X} = 2^6 \quad \therefore 2^{2X} = 2^6$
 $\therefore 2X = 6 \quad \therefore X = 3$

[b] $\therefore X^2 - 1 = 8 \quad \therefore X^2 - 9 = 0$
 $\therefore (X - 3)(X + 3) = 0 \quad \therefore X = 3 \text{ or } X = -3$
 $\therefore \text{The S.S.} = \{3, -3\}$

4

① $a(X - 7) + 3(X - 7) = (X - 7)(a + 3)$

② $(X + 2)(X^2 - 2X + 4)$

③ $(X - 3)(X + 2)$

④ $(2X - 3)(2X + 3)$

⑤ $X^4 + 36X^2 + 324 - 36X^2$

$$= (X^2 + 18)^2 - 36X^2$$

$$= (X^2 + 18 + 6X)(X^2 + 18 - 6X)$$

5

[a] $\therefore 3^{X-2} = 9 \quad \therefore 3^{X-2} = 3^2$
 $\therefore X - 2 = 2 \quad \therefore X = 4$

[b]

① The probability of selecting a white marble

$$= \frac{18}{50} = \frac{9}{25}$$

② The probability of selecting a yellow marble

$$= \frac{0}{50} = 0$$

③ The probability of selecting a red or blue marble

$$= \frac{12+20}{50} = \frac{32}{50} = \frac{16}{25}$$

④ The probability of selecting a non red marble

$$= \frac{18+20}{50} = \frac{38}{50} = \frac{19}{25}$$

Schools Examinations



on Algebra and Statistics

1

Cairo Governorate

East Nasr City Administration
Al Raya Language School

Answer the following questions :

1 Complete :

- 1 If $x + y = 4$, $x - y = 2$, then $x^2 - y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
- 2 A bag contain a number of similar balls , 4 of them are white and the rest is red , if the probability of drawing a white ball is $\frac{2}{3}$, then the number of red balls equals $\dots\dots\dots$
- 3 If $3^x = 81$, then $x + 1 = \dots\dots\dots$
- 4 The simplest form of $(\sqrt{5})^{-4} = \dots\dots\dots$
- 5 If $(x + 3)$ one factor of the expression : $x^2 + x - 6$, then the other factor is $\dots\dots\dots$

Remark

Some school exams
are modified to include
what was canceled
last year

2 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

- 1 $4^5 + 4^5 + 4^5 + 4^5 = \dots\dots\dots$
(a) 4^{12} (b) 4^{20} (c) 4^{81} (d) 4^6
- 2 A man's age now is x years , then his age 7 years ago was $\dots\dots\dots$ years.
(a) $x - 7$ (b) $7x$ (c) $7 - x$ (d) $x + 7$
- 3 If the expression : $x^2 - 12x + k$ is a perfect square , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$
(a) 3 (b) 36 (c) 9 (d) 6
- 4 The S.S. of $x^2 + 4 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$
(a) $\{0\}$ (b) \emptyset (c) $\{0, 1\}$ (d) $\{1\}$
- 5 If $a^3 b^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{a}{b} = \dots\dots\dots$
(a) $\frac{1}{512}$ (b) $\frac{1}{8}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 2
- 6 If $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$, m , n are two non negative integers , then $a^m \times a^{-n} = a^{\dots\dots\dots}$
(a) $m - n$ (b) $m + n$ (c) $m n$ (d) $n - m$

3 Factorize each of the following :

- 1 $x^3 + 8$ 2 $x^2 - 5x + 6$ 3 $3x - 21 + a x - 7a$
- 4 $9x^2 - 4$ 5 $*x^4 + 64$

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the following equation : $x^3 - 8x^2 + 12x = 0$

[b] 1 Find the positive real number which is if we add its square to three times it , the result will be 28

2 If $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2x+1} = \frac{8}{125}$, then find the value of x

5 [a] 1 Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{6^{2n} \times 4^n}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$

2 If $x = 3$, $y = \sqrt{2}$, find in the simplest form the value of : $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{-2}$

[b] Selecting randomly a card out of cards numbered from 1 to 20 ,
Find the probability of getting a card carries :

1 A perfect square number. **2** A prime number.

2

Cairo Governorate

Heliopolis Educational Zone



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

1 If $x^2 + kx + 25$ is a perfect square , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 5 (b) 10 (c) ± 10 (d) ± 5

2 If $5^{x+2} = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 1 (b) -2 (c) 2 (d) 5

3 If $x^2 - a = (x - 3)(x + 3)$, then $a = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2 (b) -2 (c) 9 (d) -9

4 The half of the number 2^8 is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2^4 (b) 2^7 (c) 4 (d) -4

5 If $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = \frac{8}{27}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 8 (d) 3

6 If $x^3 + 8 = (x + 2)(x^2 + k + 4)$, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $-2x$ (b) $4x$ (c) $2x$ (d) $-4x$

2 Complete the following :

1 The S.S. of $x^2 + 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

2 The multiplicative inverse of the number $(\sqrt{3})^4$ is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 If $(x - 4)$ is a factor of the expression : $x^2 - 5x + 4$, then the other factor is $\dots\dots\dots$

4 The probability of any event $A \in \dots\dots\dots$

5 $(\sqrt{5})^3 \div 5\sqrt{5} = \dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

1 $aX + bX + 5a + 5b$

2 $X^3 - 1$

3 $*X^4 + 4$

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $X^2 + 9X + 18 = 0$

4 [a] If $3^{X-1} = 27$, find the value of : X

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{(\sqrt{5})^7 \times (\sqrt{5})^3}{(\sqrt{5})^9 \times (\sqrt{2})^{-3}}$

5 [a] If $X = 3$, $y = \sqrt{3}$, find the value of : $\left(\frac{y}{X}\right)^{-2}$

[b] Simplify the following to the simplest form : $\frac{4^X \times 6^{2X}}{2^{4X} \times 3^{2X}}$

3

Cairo Governorate

El Wailly Directorate School
Mostakbal G.D.L.4



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

1 If the expression : $X^2 + kX + 36$ is a perfect square , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) ± 6

(b) ± 8

(c) ± 12

(d) ± 18

2 If $X - y = 5$ and $X^2 + Xy + y^2 = 7$, then $X^3 - y^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2

(b) 7

(c) 12

(d) 35

3 If $3^X = 2$, then $(27)^X = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 8

(b) 9

(c) 27

(d) 54

4 If 2 is a solution for the equation : $X^2 - 5X + k = 0$, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -3

(b) 3

(c) 6

(d) -6

5 $3^4 + 3^4 + 3^4 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3^3

(b) 3^4

(c) 3^{12}

(d) 3^5

6 $\sqrt{100 - (-6)^2} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4

(b) ± 8

(c) 8

(d) 16

2 Complete each of the following :

1 $9X^2 - 3X = 3X(3X - \dots\dots\dots)$

2 If $3^{X-2} = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

3 If $X^2 - y^2 = 35$ and $X - y = 5$, then $X + y = \dots\dots\dots$

Algebra and Statistics

4 $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{-3} = (\dots\dots\dots)^3$

5 The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 4 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

3 Factorize completely each of the following :

1 $9x^2 - 16$

2 $x^3 - 125$

3 $2x^2 + 7x - 4$

4 $x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $2x^3 = 18x$

[b] Simplify : $\frac{4^{x+1} \times 9^{2-x}}{6^{2x}}$, then find its value at : $x = 1$

5 [a] If $3^{x-4} = 27$, then find the value of : x

[b] A rectangle whose area is 32 cm^2 and its length is twice its width find its length, width and perimeter.

4

Giza Governorate

National Institutes
Al-Horreya Language School

Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

1 The expression : $x^2 + kx + 36$ is a perfect square when k equals

(a) ± 6

(b) ± 8

(c) ± 12

(d) ± 18

2 The solution set of the equation : $x^2 - x = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

(a) $\{0\}$

(b) $\{0, 1\}$

(c) \emptyset

(d) $\{1\}$

3 $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})$ is

(a) 1

(b) $\sqrt{5}$

(c) $\sqrt{6}$

(d) 5

4 A bag contains 10 similar cards labeled from 1 to 10, a card is drawn at random, then the probability that this card carries a number divisible by 5 is

(a) zero

(b) $\frac{1}{5}$

(c) $\frac{2}{5}$

(d) $\frac{1}{2}$

5 If $x + y = 3$ and $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 5$, then $x^3 + y^3 =$

(a) 15

(b) 25

(c) 8

(d) 7

6 The volume of a cube of side length 3 cm. equals cm^3

(a) 12

(b) 9

(c) 27

(d) 81

2 Complete :

[1] $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \dots\dots\dots \%$

[2] The solution set of the equation : $X^2 - 1 = 8$ where $X \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ is

[3] If $7^{X-1} = 3^{X-1}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

[4] The probability of a certain event is

[5] If $X + y = 4$, $X - y = 2$, then $X^2 - y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

3 Factorize :

[1] $X^3 - 1$

[2] $4X^2 - 9$

[3] $aX - 7a + 3X - 21$

[4] $2X^2 - 7X + 3$

[5] $X^4 + 4y^4$

[4] [a] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{(\sqrt{2})^5 \times (3)^{-2}}{3 \times (\sqrt{2})^9}$

[b] Find the S.S. for the following equation where $X \in \mathbb{R}$: $X^2 - 8X + 12 = 0$

[5] [a] If $2^X = 16$, $3^{X+y} = 1$, find the values of : X , y

[b] A bag contains a number of similar balls some of them are red , 2 greens and 4 blues.
If the probability of drawing a ball with green color is $\frac{1}{6}$,
find the number of red balls.

5

Giza Governorate

6 October Directorate



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

[1] $(X - 2)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $X^2 - 4$

(b) $(2 + X)^2$

(c) $X^2 + 4$

(d) $X^2 - 4X + 4$

[2] $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4^3

(b) 4^4

(c) 4^{12}

(d) 4^{81}

[3] If $kX^2 - 12X + 4$ is a perfect square , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -6

(b) -4

(c) -2

(d) 9

[4] If $\frac{a}{b} = 1$, then $4a - 4b = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 8

(b) 4

(c) 1

(d) 0

Algebra and Statistics

5 If $x + y = 3$, $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 5$, then $x^3 + y^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 15

(b) 25

(c) 8

(d) 7

6 If $3^x = 2$, then $27^x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 9

(b) 4

(c) 8

(d) 1

2 Complete the following :

1 If $x^3 y^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{y}{x} = \dots\dots\dots$

2 A bag contains 9 cards labeled by numbers from 1 to 9 , a card is drawn randomly , then the probability that this card carries an odd number = $\dots\dots\dots$

3 The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 1 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

4 If $\frac{2x}{5} = 6$, then $x - 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

5 $(a - 2)(2a - 3) = \dots\dots\dots - 7a + \dots\dots\dots$

3 Factorize each of the following :

1 $3x^2 - 48$

2 $x^2 - 7x + 10$

3 $x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8$

4 $2x^3 - 16y^3$

4 [a] Find the S.S. in \mathbb{R} :

1 $3^{2n-5} = 1$

2 $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2n} = \frac{81}{16}$

[b] A bag contains cards numbered from 1 to 20 and card drawn randomly

Find the probability of :

1 Getting a number divisible by 4

2 Getting a number multiple of 7

5 [a] Find the real number which if we added its square to its three times , it becomes 28

[b] Simplify : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$

6

Alexandria Governorate

Mid Educational Zone
Maths Supervision

Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

1 The simplest form of : $(\sqrt{3})^3 \times (\sqrt{3})^5 = \dots\dots\dots$

2 If $x + y = 5$, $x - y = 3$, then $x^2 - y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

3 If $x - 6 = 0$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

4 $y^3 - \dots\dots\dots = (y - 2)(y^2 + \dots\dots\dots + 4)$

5 $(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6})^8 (\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6})^8 = \dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer :

1 The expression : $x^2 + 8x + a$ is a perfect square when $a = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -4

(b) 4

(c) 8

(d) 16

2 A die is thrown once, then the probability of appearance 7 on the upper face is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\frac{-5}{6}$

(b) $\frac{1}{6}$

(c) 0

(d) $\frac{5}{6}$

3 If $(x + 3)^{\text{zero}} = 1$, then $x \in \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\mathbb{R} - \{3\}$

(b) $\mathbb{R} - \{-3\}$

(c) $\{3\}$

(d) \mathbb{R}

4 If the age of Kamal now is x years, then his age 3 years ago was $\dots\dots\dots$ years.

(a) $x + 3$

(b) $3x$

(c) $x - 3$

(d) $6x$

5 The multiplicative inverse of 1 is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) 2

(d) 3

6 $3^3 + 3^3 + 3^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3^3

(b) 3^4

(c) 3^{12}

(d) 3^{81}

3 [a] Factorize :

1 $9x^2 - 4$

2 $10y^2 - 7y - 12$

3 $* 4x^4 + 1$

[b] Find the solution set in \mathbb{R} for : $2x^2 - 2x - 12 = 0$

4 [a] Find in the simplest form : $\frac{x^6 \times x^2}{x^3}$ where $x \neq 0$

[b] Factorize : $3x - 21 + ax - 7a$

5 [a] A numbered card is selected randomly from a set of similar cards numbered from 1 to 15
Find the probability of getting a card carries :

1 A prime number.

2 A number divisible by 3

[b] If $2^{x-2} = 32$, then find the value of : x

7

Alexandria Governorate

East Educational Zone
Math's Supervision

Answer the following questions :

1 Complete the following :

1 If $X : 49 = 2 : 7$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

2 If $2^X = 8$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

3 The value of the expression : $3^5 + (\sqrt{3})^{10} - 2(3)^5 = \dots\dots\dots$

4 $6X^2 - 11X - 10 = (2X - \dots\dots\dots)(\dots\dots\dots + 2)$

5 1 , 4 , 9 , 16 , $\dots\dots\dots$ (in the same pattern)

2 Choose the correct answer from those given :

1 If $5X = 35$, then $2X + 1 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 7

(b) 8

(c) 15

(d) 71

2 If $5^X = 4$, then $5^{X-1} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 1.25

(b) 0.8

(c) 0.125

(d) 0.08

3 If $X^2 - y^2 = 16$, $y - X = 2$, then $X + y = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4

(b) 8

(c) -8

(d) 2

4 A regular die is thrown and observed the upper face , then the probability of appearance a number divisible by 3 is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$

(b) $\frac{1}{3}$

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$

(d) $\frac{3}{4}$

5 If the expression : $X^2 + 14X + b$ is a perfect square , then $b = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2

(b) 7

(c) 14

(d) 49

6 If $3^X + 3^X + 3^X = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -1

(b) 0

(c) $\frac{1}{3}$

(d) 1

3 [a] A bag contain a number of similar balls , some of them are red , 2 greens , 4 blues.
If the probability of drawing a ball with green color is $\frac{1}{6}$
Find the number of red balls.

[b] Factorize each of the following expression :

1 $2X^2 + 7X + 3$

2 $X^2 - 5X$

4 [a] Find the S.S. for the following equation where $X \in \mathbb{R} : X^2 - 8X + 12 = 0$

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{(\sqrt{2})^5 \times (3)^{-2}}{3 \times (\sqrt{2})^9}$

- 5 [a] Find the dimensions of a rectangle whose length is 4 cm. more than its width and whose area is 21 cm^2

[b] If $\frac{8^x \times 9^x}{18^x} = 64$ find the value of 4^{-x}

8 El-Kalyoubia Governorate

Mathe Supervision



Answer the following questions :

- 1 Choose the correct answer :

1 $\mathbb{Z} - \mathbb{Z}^- = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) \mathbb{Z}^+ (b) \mathbb{N} (c) \emptyset (d) $\{0\}$

2 The volume of the cube of side length 3 cm. equals $\dots\dots\dots \text{ cm}^3$

- (a) 9 (b) 12 (c) 27 (d) 81

3 The expression : $x^2 + 4x + a$ is a perfect square when $a = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 16

4 The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 - x = 0$ is $\dots\dots\dots$ in \mathbb{R}

- (a) $\{0\}$ (b) \emptyset (c) $\{0, 1\}$ (d) $\{1\}$

5 If $(x - 1)$ is one factor of the expression : $x^2 - 4x + 3$, then the other factor is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $x + 3$ (b) $x + 1$ (c) $x - 3$ (d) $x - y$

6 If $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) -2 (b) 2 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{2}$

- 2 Complete :

1 If $7^{x-1} = 3^{x-1}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

2 A bag contains 9 cards labeled by numbers from 1 to 9, a card is drawn randomly, then the probability that the card carries an odd number is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 $a^{-4} + 1 = a^{-4} (\dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots)$ where $a \neq 0$

4 $1 - \frac{3}{4} = \dots\dots\dots$

5 $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = 4 \dots\dots\dots$

- 3 [a] Factorize :

1 $x^2 - y^2$

2 $y^3 + 8$

[b] Find the S.S. of the following equation in \mathbb{R} : $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

Algebra and Statistics

4 [a] Factorize :

[1] $a^2x - 7a + 3x - 21$

[2] $x^2 - 5x$

[b] If $3^x = 27$, $4^{x+y} = 1$, find the value of : x, y 5 [a] Find in the simplest form : $\frac{4^{x+1} \times 9^{2-x}}{(6)^{2x}}$, then calculate the result when $x = 1$

[b] If one digit of the number 37450 chosen at random , find the probability that the chosen digit is an even number.

9

El-Monofia Governorate

Kwesna Educational Directorate
Mathematics Supervision

Answer the following questions : (Calculator is premitted)

1 Choose the correct answer from those given :

[1] $0.002 \times 0.05 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 10^{-5}

(b) 10^{-4}

(c) 10^4

(d) 10^5

[2] The expression : $(x - 2y)(x^2 + 2xy + 4y^2)$ equals $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $x^3 - 2y^3$

(b) $x^3 - 8y^3$

(c) $x^3 + 8y^3$

(d) $x^3 + 18y^3$

[3] The value of the expression : $5^{20} + 5^{21}$ equals $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 5×5^{40}

(b) 5×5^{41}

(c) 6×5^{20}

(d) 6×5^{21}

[4] The value of the expression : $2^5 + (\sqrt{2})^{10}$ equals $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2^6

(b) 2^{10}

(c) $(\sqrt{5})^{15}$

(d) $(\sqrt{2})^{20}$

[5] If the probability of choosing a boy from a class of 40 students is 0.375 , then the number of girls is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 35

(b) 25

(c) 20

(d) 15

[6] The solution set of the equation : $(x - 1)^2 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{-1\}$

(b) $\{1\}$

(c) $\{-1, 1\}$

(d) $\{2\}$

2 Complete :

[1] The expression : $x^2 - 2x + k$ is perfect square when $k = \dots\dots\dots$ [2] If $3^x \times 2^{-x} = 1.5$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$ [3] If $a^2 + b^2 = 7$, $a - b = 3$, then $(a - b)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$ [4] $x(y - z) + L(y - z) = (y - z)(\dots\dots\dots)$

[5] $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\right)^{-1} = (\sqrt{3})^{\dots\dots\dots}$

3 [a] An integer is added to its multiplicative inverse the result equals 2 Find the number.

[b] Factorize each of the following :

1 $3x^2 - 15x + 12$

2 $\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 9$

3 $*x^4 + 9x^2 + 81$

4 [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^{x+1} \times 9^{2-x}}{(6)^{2x}}$, then calculate its value at $x = 1$

[b] If $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, find the value : $x^2 + (xz)^2 \times y^2$

5 [a] A set of cards numbered from 0 to 10 , if a card is drawn randomly , find the probability of each :

1 Drawing a card carries odd number.

2 Drawing a card carries a number divisible by 5

[b] Factorize each of the following :

1 $a^2x - 7a + 3x - 21$

2 $9x^2 - 25$

10 El-Gharbia Governorate

Official Languages Schools
The Central Maths Supervision



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

1 If $x^2 - 2x - k = (x + 3)(x - 5)$, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) - 2

(b) - 8

(c) 15

(d) 2

2 The expression : $x^2 + 14x + b$ is a perfect square , than $b = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2

(b) 7

(c) 14

(d) 49

3 The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) {3}

(b) {-3 , 3}

(c) {-3}

(d) \emptyset

4 If $3^{2+x} = 4^{x+2}$, then $7^{x+2} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 7

(b) - 7

(c) - 2

(d) 1

5 In a mixed school there are 320 students. If the probability that the ideal student is a boy equals 0.6 , then the number of girls of the school equals $\dots\dots\dots$ girls.

(a) 256

(b) 192

(c) 128

(d) 196

6 If $\frac{a}{b} = 1$, then $4a - 4b = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 8

(b) 4

(c) 0

(d) 1

2 Complete each of the following :

- [1] The solution set of $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{25}{x}$ in \mathbb{R} is
- [2] If $x = (\sqrt{5} - 2)^7$, $y = (\sqrt{5} + 2)^7$, then $xy = \dots\dots\dots$
- [3] If $y^3 - a = (y - 2)(y^2 + 2y + 4)$, then $a = \dots\dots\dots$
- [4] If $(x + 1)$ is one of the factors of the expression : $5x^2 - 2x - 7$, then the other factor is
- [5] $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \dots\dots\dots \%$

3 Factorize each of the following expressions completely :

- [1] $x^2 + 8x + 15$ [2] $x^3 - 27$
- [3] $2x^2 + 7x + 3$ [4] $ax - 7a + 3x - 21$

4 [a] If $\frac{8^x \times 9^x}{18^x} = 64$, find the value of : 4^{-x}

[b] Find the solution set of the following equation where $x \in \mathbb{R}$: $x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$

5 [a] 1 Simplify : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$

[2] Find the rational number whose four times its square equals 81

[b] A box contains 3 red balls , 4 yellow balls and 5 green balls.

A ball is drawn randomly from the box. Find the probability of the drawn ball is :

- [1] Yellow [2] Green [3] Not red

11 El-Dakahlia Governorate

Directorate of Education
Maths Supervision



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

- [1] If $x + y = 8$ and $x^2 - y^2 = 12$, then $x - y = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) 4 (d) 20
- [2] The solution set of the equation : $x^2 - 7 = 9$ in \mathbb{R} is
- (a) $\{4, -4\}$ (b) $\{4\}$ (c) \emptyset (d) $\{16\}$
- [3] $\frac{3^x \times 3^x \times 3^x}{3^x + 3^x + 3^x} = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{3}$

- 4 If $(X^2 - 10X + a)$ is a perfect square , then $a = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) -5 (b) 5 (c) 25 (d) ± 25
- 5 A cube of edge length = 6 cm. , then its volume = $\dots\dots\dots \text{cm}^3$
 (a) 12 (b) 24 (c) 36 (d) 216
- 6 If $2^X = 5$, then $8^X = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 125 (b) 25 (c) 15 (d) 20

2 Complete :

- 1 If $7^{X+5} = 3^{X+5}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
- 2 $1 - \frac{2}{5} = \dots\dots\dots \%$
- 3 $X^3 - \dots\dots\dots = (X - 2)(X^2 \dots\dots\dots + 4)$
- 4 If $X^{-2} + 1 = X^{-2} (\dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots)$
- 5 The probability of a certain event = $\dots\dots\dots$

3 Factorize completely each of the following :

- 1 $2X^2 - 5X + 3$ (2) $X^3 + X^2 + 3X + 3$
- 3 $6X^2 - 24$ (4) $8X^3 + 1$

4 [a] Find the solution set in \mathbb{R} : $X^2 = 9X - 14$

[b] Find the value of n such that : $\frac{9^{n+1} \times 8^n}{6^{2n+2}} = 16$

5 [a] If $3^X = 81$ and $4^{X+y} = 1$, then find the value of : X, y

[b] A box contains a number of similar balls 8 of them are red balls and the others are white , if the probability of the chosen red ball is $\frac{2}{3}$
 Find the number of white balls.

12

Ismailia Governorate

Directorate of Education
Math's Supervision

Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

- 1 The probability of impossible event = $\dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) \emptyset
- 2 If $3^{X-2} = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

Algebra and Statistics

3 $\{2, 3, 6\} \cap \{3, 4, 5\} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{2\}$

(b) $\{4\}$

(c) $\{6\}$

(d) $\{3\}$

4 If $4x^2 + 12x + m$ is a perfect square, then $m = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 9

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 16

5 $3^x + 3^x + 3^x = 3^{\dots\dots\dots}$

(a) $3x$

(b) x^3

(c) $x + 1$

(d) x

6 half of $2^6 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2^3

(b) 2^5

(c) 2^{12}

(d) 2^4

2 Complete :

1 If $4^x = 7$, then $4^{x+1} = \dots\dots\dots$

2 $12 - 2 \times 4 \div (9 - 5) = \dots\dots\dots$

3 $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x = \frac{27}{64}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

4 The S.S. in \mathbb{R} of : $x^2 + 4 = 0$ is $\dots\dots\dots$

5 $x(a+b) - y(a+b) = (a+b)(\dots\dots\dots)$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

1 $x^2 - 11x + 18$

2 $x^3 + 27$

3 $* 4x^4 + y^4$

[b] If $2^x = 32$ and $3^{y+1} = 27$, find the value of : $x - y$

4 [a] If $\frac{8^x \times 9^x}{(18)^x} = 64$, find the value of x , then find the value of 2^x

[b] Find the S.S. in \mathbb{R} of : $x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$

5 [a] Factorize :

1 $4x^2 - 9$

2 $5x + ay + 5y + ax$

[b] A box contains 5 red balls, 3 white balls and 3 blue balls. If a ball selected randomly, find the probability of getting :

1 A red ball

2 A red or a blue ball

3 Not a red ball

13

El-Beheira Governorate

Edko Directorate
Maths Supervision

Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

1 $(X-2)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $X^2 + 4$

(b) $X^2 - 4$

(c) $X^2 + 4X + 4$

(d) $X^2 - 4X + 4$

2 $5^X = 25$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

3 The S.S. of : $X^2 + 64 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{4\}$

(b) \emptyset

(c) $\{-4\}$

(d) $\{4, -4\}$

4 If $9^{X+1} = 2^{X+1}$, then X is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 1

(b) -1

(c) 0

(d) 2

5 $3^X \times 3^X \times 3^X = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3^{3X}

(b) 3^{X+1}

(c) 3^{X+3}

(d) 9^{3X}

6 If the expression : $X^2 + aX + 25$ is perfect square , then $a = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 5

(b) 10

(c) 8

(d) 18

2 Complete each of the following :

1 If $X + y = 2$, $X - y = 8$, then $X^2 - y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

2 $X^3 - 27 = (\dots\dots\dots - \dots\dots\dots)(X^2 + 3X + 9)$

3 If $6^{n-2} = 1$, then $n = \dots\dots\dots$

4 Third the number 3^{20} is $\dots\dots\dots$

5 The number $(\sqrt{2})^{-2}$ in the simplest form is $\dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] If simplify : $\frac{(4)^{X+1} \times (9)^{2-X}}{(6)^{2X}}$, then find the value answer when $X = 1$

[b] Find the S.S. in \mathbb{Q} : $X^2 - X = 12$

4 [a] Factorize :

1 $3X^2 + 7X + 2$

2 $aX - 7a + 3X - 21$

[b] If $3^X = 27$, $4^{X+y} = 1$, find the value of : X and y

5 [a] The length of rectangle more than its width by 4 cm. and its area 12 cm^2 , find the dimensions of the rectangle.

[b] A card is chosen randomly from ten cards numbered from 5 to 14 ,
What is the probability that the chosen card is :

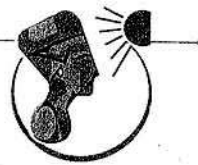
[1] An even number ?

[2] A prime number ?

14

El-Menia Governorate

El-Menia Educational Directorate
Minia Kawmia Language School



Answer the following questions :

[1] Complete the following :

- [1] The solution set of the equation : $x^2 - 1 = 8$, where $x \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ is
- [2] If $3^{x-4} = 1$, then $x =$
- [3] The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 - 25 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
- [4] If $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = \frac{3}{2}$, then $x =$
- [5] The volume of a cube of side length 3 cm. equals cm^3

[2] Choose the correct answer :

- [1] The S.S. of the equation : $x(x-2) = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
 (a) $\{0\}$ (b) $\{2\}$ (c) $\{0, 2\}$ (d) $\{0, -2\}$
- [2] If $x^3 y^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{x}{y} =$
 (a) $\frac{1}{512}$ (b) $\frac{1}{8}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 2
- [3] The expression : $x^2 + kx + 36$ is a perfect square when k equals
 (a) ± 6 (b) ± 8 (c) ± 12 (d) ± 18
- [4] $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 =$
 (a) 4^{12} (b) 16^{12} (c) 16^2 (d) 16^3
- [5] If the probability of success of a student is 0.75 , then the probability of his failure is
 (a) 0.20 (b) 0.25 (c) 0.30 (d) 0.35
- [6] If $(x-1)$ is one factor of expression : $x^2 - 4x + 3$, then the other factor is
 (a) $x+3$ (b) $x+1$ (c) $x-3$ (d) $x-y$

[3] [a] If $\frac{8^x \times 9^x}{18^x} = 64$ find : x

[b] Find the S.S. of the equation in \mathbb{R} : $x^2 - 1 = 8$

4 Factorize each of the following expressions :

[1] $a^2x - 7a + 3x - 21$

[2] $x^3 + 8$

[3] $x^2 - x - 6$

[4] $4x^2 - 9$

[5] $x^4 + 324$

5 [a] If $(3)^{x-2} = 9$, then find the value of : x

[b] A colored marble is drawn randomly out of a box containing 12 red marbles , 18 white marbles and 20 blue marbles.

Find the probability of selecting :

[1] A white marble.

[2] A yellow marble.

[3] A red or blue marble.

[4] A non red marble.

15 Aswan Governorate

Aswan Educational Directorate
Amr Farid distinct official Language School



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

[1] $\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^6 = \dots\dots\dots$

[2] If $x + y = 5$ and $x - y = 4$, then $x^2 - y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

[3] A regular die is thrown once and observed the upper face , then the probability of appearance number divisible by 5 is $\dots\dots\dots$

[4] $x^3 - \dots\dots\dots = (x - 2) (\dots\dots\dots + 2x + 4)$

[5] $\sqrt[3]{0.08 \times 0.1} = \dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer from those given :

[1] The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 - x = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{0\}$ (b) \emptyset (c) $\{0, 1\}$ (d) $\{1\}$

[2] The probability of the certain events is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$

(b) 0

(c) \emptyset

(d) 1

[3] If $5^x = 4$, then 5^{x-1} equals $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 1.25

(b) 0.8

(c) 0.125

(d) 0.08

[4] If $3^x = 5$ and $3^y = 4$, then $3^{x+y} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 15

(b) 20

(c) 9

(d) 1

Algebra and Statistics

5 The value of : $2^5 + (\sqrt{2})^{10}$ is

(a) 2^6

(b) 2^{10}

(c) $(\sqrt{2})^{15}$

(d) $(\sqrt{2})^{20}$

6 $(-1)^9 + (-1)^8 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2

(b) 0

(c) 1

(d) -1

3 [a] If $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2x-1} = \frac{8}{125}$, find : x

[b] Find the solution set of the following equation where $x \in \mathbb{R}$: $x^2 - 6x = 0$

4 [a] Find in the simplest form the value of : $\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{-5} \times (\sqrt{3})^{-4}}{(\sqrt{3})^{-10}}$

[b] A box contains a number of similar balls , 2 of them are green , 4 are blue and the rest are red , at choosing one randomly , and the probability of the drawn ball with green color is $\frac{1}{6}$, then find the number of red balls.

5 Factorize each of the following expressions :

1 $x^2 + 8x + 15$

2 $25x^2 - y^2$

3 $x^3 - 8$

4 $18y^2 - 12y + 2$

5 $* 81x^4 + 4z^4$

Some Schools Examinations on Algebra and Statistics

1

Cairo Governorate

East Nasr City Zone
Manaret Heliopolis School



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

- (1) The probability of the impossible event is
- (2) $aX + by + bX + ay = \dots\dots\dots$
- (3) Fifth the number 5^{20} is
- (4) If $3^X = 5$, then $(27)^X = \dots\dots\dots$
- (5) The solution set of the equation : $X^2 + 1 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

2 Choose the correct answer :

- (1) If the probability that a student succeeds in a subject is 0.8 , then the probability of his failure is
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 0.2 (d) 0.8
- (2) If $6^X = 7$, then $6^{X+1} = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 42 (b) $\frac{7}{6}$ (c) 1 (d) 6
- (3) $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 4^{12} (b) 4^9 (c) 4^4 (d) 4^{81}
- (4) The solution set of equation : $X^2 - 5X + 4 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
 (a) $\{1, 4\}$ (b) $\{2, -2\}$ (c) \emptyset (d) $\{1\}$
- (5) A die is thrown then the probability of appearance number 7 is
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (6) * If $X^2 + kX + 25$ is a perfect square , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) ± 10 (d) ± 5

3 [a] Factorize each of the following completely :

- (1) $* 3a^2 + 7a + 2$
- (2) $5l + 10m + al + 2am$

[b] Find the value of the X in each of the following :

- (1) $(X - 3)^7 = 128$
- (2) $4^{2X-1} = 1024$
- (3) $5^{X-7} = 1$

4 [a] Simplify each of the following :

- (1) $\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{-4} \times (\sqrt{2})^{-5} \times (\sqrt{3})^{-3}}{(\sqrt{3})^{-9} \times (\sqrt{2})^{-7}}$
- (2) $\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2}}\right)^4$

[b] A bag contains balls labeled by the numbers from 1 to 15 if a ball is drawn at random
Find the probability that the drawn ball carries each of the following :

- ① An even number. ② A number divisible by 3. ③ A prime number.

5 [a] In producing 600 electric lamps , if the probability of the defected lamps is 0.05 ,
then find the number of the good lamps and also the number if the defected.

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the solution set of each of the following :

- ① $x^2 - 9 = 0$ ② $x^2 = 5x$ ③ $3x = -x^2 - 2$

2

Cairo Governorate

Zietoun Educational Administration
Gomhouria language school



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

- ① If $6^x = 7$, then $6^{x+1} = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 8 (b) 13 (c) 36 (d) 42
- ② If the expression : $a x^2 + 12x + 9$ is a perfect square , then a = $\dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 9 (d) 16
- ③ If $xy = 3$, $(x + y)^2 = 16$, then $x^2 + y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 4 (b) 10 (c) 13 (d) 8
- ④ If a regular die is tossed once then the probability of appearing the number 7 = $\dots\dots\dots$
 (a) $\frac{1}{7}$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) 1 (d) 0
- ⑤ $3^{\text{zero}} + 3^{-1} - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 3 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) 0
- ⑥ * If $x + y = 3$, $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 5$, then $x^3 + y^3 = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 15 (b) 25 (c) 8 (d) 7

2 Complete each of the following :

- ① If three times a number = 3^3 , then $\frac{2}{3}$ this number = $\dots\dots\dots$
- ② If $x + y = 7$ and $a - 2b = 4$, then the numerical value of the expression :
 $a(x + y) - 2b(x + y) = \dots\dots\dots$
- ③ If $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = \frac{27}{8}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

④ A class has 50 students (boys and girls) , if the probability of choosing a girl randomly is 0.6 , then the number of boys =

⑤ If $x^3 y^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{y}{x} = \dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following completely :

① $* 9 - y^2$

② $4x^4 + 81y^4$

[b] If $2^{x-2} = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$ Find the value of : x

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $3x^2 + 15x - 18 = 0$

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $(3^{x-1} \times 2^{x+1}) \div 6^{x-1}$

5 [a] A positive real number , if its square is added to three times of it then the result equals 28 Find this number.

[b] A box has 15 regular balls , 3 of them are white , 9 of them are black , a ball is choosing randomly.

Find the probability of the drawn ball is :

① Black.

② Not white and not black.

3

Cairo Governorate

New Cairo Zone
Manor House Language School



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

① If $5^{x-2} = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

② The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 - 16 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

③ The number $(\sqrt{2})^{-4}$ in simplest form is

④ Bag contains 5 white balls , 2 black balls and 3 blue balls , if a ball was taken randomly , then the probability of this ball is black or white is

⑤ If $x = (\sqrt{5} - 2)^7$ and $y = (\sqrt{5} + 2)^7$, then $xy = \dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer :

① If $(x - 2)^0 = 1$, then $x \neq \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3

(b) 2

(c) 1

(d) -3

② If $5^x = 4$, then $5^{x-1} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 1.25

(b) 0.8

(c) 0.125

(d) 0.08

(3) If $x = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{2}}$, then $x^{-1} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2

(b) -2

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{2}$

(4) The probability of occurrence of an event is 80% , then the probability of non-occurrence of this event is

(a) 0.2

(b) 0.3

(c) 0.4

(d) 0.8

(5) $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^{-2} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\frac{9}{5}$ (b) $-\frac{9}{5}$ (c) $-\frac{5}{9}$ (d) $\frac{5}{9}$

(6) * If the expression : $x^2 + 7x + a$ can be factorized , then a may be equal to

(a) 8

(b) 10

(c) 18

(d) 49

3 Find the S.S. of the following equations in \mathbb{R} :

[a] (1) $x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$

(2) $x^3 - 9x = 0$

[b] If $a = \sqrt{3}$, $b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, find the value of : $a^4 + b^{-4}$

4 [a] A numbered card is selected randomly from a set of similar cards numbered from 1 to 30 , Find the probability of getting a card that carries :

(1) A number divisible by 4

(2) A number divisible by 6

(3) A number divisible by 4 and 6

[b] Factorize the following :

(1) $x^4 + 64y^4$

(2) $a^3 - ab^2 - a^2b + b^3$

(3) * $8x^3 - 125$

5 [a] If the length of a rectangle is more than its width by 5 cm. and if its area 36 cm. find its perimeter.

[b] If $\frac{9^x \times 8^x}{18^x} = 64$, find the value of : x

4

Giza Governorate

Dokki District
Modern Narmar language school



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

(1) If $x = 3$ is a solution of the equation : $x^2 + 2x + k = 0$, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(2) The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 4 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

(3) The quadratic equation : $(X + \dots)(3X - 2) = 0$ is equivalent to $\dots + \dots - 10 = 0$

(4) If $3^{X-2} = 27$, then $X = \dots$

(5) There are 21 boys and 15 girls in a classroom, if a student is chosen at random, then the probability that the student is a boy = \dots

2] Choose the correct answer :

(1) The solution set in \mathbb{R} of the equation : $(X - 1)^2 = 0$ is

- (a) $\{0\}$ (b) $\{-1\}$ (c) $\{1, -1\}$ (d) $\{1\}$

(2) If $3^X + 3^X + 3^X = 1$, then $X = \dots$

- (a) -1 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) 2

(3) 3^{-2} equals \dots

- (a) 9 (b) $\frac{1}{9}$ (c) $-\frac{1}{9}$ (d) -9

(4) $2^{12} \times 3^{12} = \dots$

- (a) 6^2 (b) 6^4 (c) 6^{12} (d) 6^{24}

(5) A die is thrown once, then the probability that 5 appears is \dots

- (a) $-\frac{5}{6}$ (b) zero (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) $\frac{5}{6}$

(6) * The expression : $X^2 + aX + 2$ can be factorized, then $a = \dots$

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

3] [a] Solve in \mathbb{R} the equations :

(1) $X^2 - X - 12 = 0$

(2) $X(X - 2) - 2(2 - X) = 0$

[b] The length of a rectangle is more than its width by 5 cm. If its area is 36 cm^2 , then find its dimensions and its perimeter.

4] [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^{X+1} \times 9^{2-X}}{6^{2X}}$, then find the value of the answer when $X = 2$

[b] If the sum of the square of a positive number and three times this number is 28, then find the value of this number.

5] [a] Find the value of X if : $3^{2X-3} = 243$

[b] A bag contains 20 balls numbered from 1 to 20, if one ball is drawn at random, then find the probability that :

- (1) The number is a multiple of 4
(2) The number is less than or equal 7



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

- (1) The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 - 1 = 8$ in \mathbb{R} is
- (a) \emptyset (b) $\{3\}$ (c) $\{-3\}$ (d) $\{-3, 3\}$
- (2) If $6^x = 7$, then $6^{x+1} = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 8 (b) 13 (c) 36 (d) 42
- (3) If a die is thrown once, then the probability that the number 5 appears is
- (a) $\frac{5}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) $\frac{0}{6}$
- (4) If $7^{x-3} = 5^{x-3}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 3 (d) 0
- (5) $2^{12} \times 3^{12} = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 6^2 (b) 6^4 (c) 6^{12} (d) 6^{24}
- (6) * If the expression : $x^2 + 14x + b$ is a perfect square, then $b = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 2 (b) 7 (c) 14 (d) 49

2 Complete each of the following :

- (1) $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x = \frac{27}{125}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$
- (2) The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
- (3) If the probability that a student failed is 7%, then the probability that this student succeeded is
- (4) If $3^x = 81$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$
- (5) The age of a man now x years, then his age 7 years ago is years.

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

(1) * $8x^2 - 50$

(2) $x^4 + 4y^4$

[b] If a real number is added to its square the result will be 12, find this number.

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{Q} the solution set of :

(1) $x^2 - x = 12$

(2) $4x^2 - 25 = 0$

[b] If $\frac{8^x \times 9^x}{18^x} = 64$, find : x

- 5** [a] A box contains a similar balls , 8 white balls , 5 red balls and 7 black balls , if we choose a ball , then find the probability that the ball is :

(1) White.

(2) Black or red.

[b] Find the value of x if : $2^{x-2} = 16$

6

Alexandria Governorate

Eastern Educational Zone
Taymour English School



Answer the following questions :

- 1** Complete the following :

(1) If $a = \sqrt{3}$, $b = \sqrt{2}$, then the value of $\frac{a^4}{b^4} = \dots\dots\dots$

(2) $\frac{(10)^2 \times (10)^{-7}}{(0.1)^2 \times 0.001} = \dots\dots\dots$

(3) A numbered card is selected at random from a set of similar cards numbered from 1 to 24 , the probability of getting a card carries a multiple of 4 is

(4) $(9a^2 - 4b^2) = (3a - \dots\dots\dots)(\dots\dots\dots + 2b)$

(5) $(x + 3y)^2 = x^2 + \dots\dots\dots + 9y^2$

- 2** Choose the correct answer :

(1) If $(x + 3)$ is a factor of the expression : $x^2 + x - 6$, then the other factor is

(a) $(x - 2)$

(b) $(x - 3)$

(c) $(x + 2)$

(d) $(x + 6)$

(2) If $3^x = 27$, $4^{x+y} = 1$, then $y = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0

(b) 3

(c) - 3

(d) 1

(3) The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 - 3 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

(a) $\{3, -3\}$

(b) $\{\sqrt{3}\}$

(c) 9

(d) $\{-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}\}$

(4) $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^9 (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^9 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 1

(b) $\sqrt{5}$

(c) $\sqrt{6}$

(d) 5

(5) Which of the following may be equal the probability of an event

(a) - 0.73

(b) 1.23

(c) 79 %

(d) $\frac{4}{3}$

(6) * If $x^3 + 27 = (x + 3)(x^2 + kx + 9)$, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) - 6x

(b) - 3x

(c) 3x

(d) 6x

- 3** [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$

[b] Find the value of x : $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2x+1} = \frac{8}{125}$

4 Factorize each of the following :

(1) $(x+2)^3 - 4x - 8$

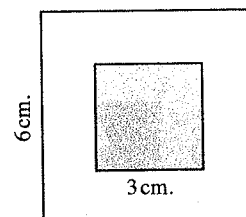
(2) $a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - c^2$

(3) $* 5a^2 - 18a + 16$

(4) $xy + 5y + 7x + 35$

5 [a] Find the S.S. in $\mathbb{R} : 2x^3 = 18x$

[b] A person shoot at a picture in the opposite figure then find the probability of hitting the shaded part.

**7 Alexandria Governorate**

Mid Zone
Supervision of Math



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

(1) The simplest form of the expression $2^3 \times 2^2 \div 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(2) The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 4 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(3) If $x - 5 = 0$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(4) If $2^x = 3$, then $8^x = \dots\dots\dots$

(5) Subtracting $2x$ from $5x$ gives $\dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer :

(1) We can use factorizing by completing the square to factorize $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $x^2 - y^2$

(b) $x^3 - y^3$

(c) $x^3 + y^3$

(d) $x^4 + y^4$

(2) A die is thrown once , then the probability of appearance 5 on the upper face is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\frac{-5}{6}$

(b) $\frac{1}{6}$

(c) 0

(d) $\frac{5}{6}$

(3) If $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \frac{27}{125}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -5

(b) -3

(c) 3

(d) 5

(4) If the age of kamal now is x year , then his age after 5 years is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $x + 5$

(b) $5x$

(c) $x - 5$

(d) $10x$

(5) The number has no multiplicative inverse is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) 2

(d) 3

(6) $* x^2 - 4 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $4 - x^2$

(b) $(x - 2)^2$

(c) $(x - 2)(x + 2)$

(d) $(x - 4)^2$

3 [a] Factorize : (1) $x^4 + 4l^4$ (2) $\ast \frac{1}{8} a^3 - 8b^3$

[b] Find the solution set in \mathbb{R} for : $6x^2 - x = 22$

4 [a] Find in the simplest form : $\frac{(\sqrt{3})^5 \times (\sqrt{3})^3}{(\sqrt{3})^4}$

[b] Find the positive real number which if added to its square the result will be 12

5 [a] A numbered card is selected randomly from a set of similar cards numbered from 1 to 24 , find the probability of getting a card carries :

(1) Odd number.

(2) A number divisible by 3

[b] If $3^{x-4} = 1$, then find the value of : x

8 El-Kalyoubia Governorate

Supervision of Math



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

(1) If $2^x = 5$, then $8^x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 40

(b) 10

(c) 16

(d) 125

(2) If $\frac{x-5}{x-7} \in \mathbb{Q}$, then $x \neq \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 5

(b) -5

(c) 7

(d) -7

(3) The solution set of the equation : $x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{2, 3\}$

(b) $\{2, 4\}$

(c) $\{1, -6\}$

(d) $\{-1, 6\}$

(4) $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4^3

(b) 4^4

(c) 4^{12}

(d) 4^{81}

(5) If $(x-5)^{\text{zero}} = 1$, then $x \in \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\mathbb{R} - \{5\}$

(b) $\mathbb{R} - \{-5\}$

(c) $\{5\}$

(d) \mathbb{R}

(6) \ast If $x^2 - y^2 = 12$, $x - y = 3$, then $x + y = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 3

(b) 4

(c) 12

(d) 15

2 Complete each of the following :

(1) $x(y+3) + z(y+3) = (\dots\dots\dots) (\dots\dots\dots)$

(2) 25 % of L.E. 320 is L.E. $\dots\dots\dots$

(3) If a die is thrown once , then the probability of appearance of an even prime number is

(4) The solution set of the equation : $X^2 + 4 = 0$ in \mathbb{N} is

(5) $3(X^2 y^3)^{\text{zero}} = \dots\dots\dots$ (Where $X y \neq 0$)

3 [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$

[b] Factorize : (1) $Xy + 5y + 3X + 15$

(2) $* 4X^2 - 20X + 25$

4 [a] If $(\sqrt{3})^{n+2} = 9$, find the value of : n

[b] Factorize : (1) $X^4 + 4y^4$

(2) $* y^2 - 7y - 8$

5 [a] If a card is selected randomly of 30 cards in a box numbered from 1 to 30 , Find the probability of getting :

(1) A card carries a number divisible by 5

(2) A card carries a prime number less than 20

(3) A card carries an even number.

[b] If $X = 3$, $y = \sqrt{2}$, find in the simplest form the value of :

(1) $X^{-2} y^{-4}$

(2) $\left(\frac{X}{y}\right)^{-3}$

9

El-Sharkia Governorate

Directorate of Education
Dep. of Governmental L.Schools



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

(1) If $3^{X-2} = 27$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

(2) $\left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^0 = \dots\dots\dots$

(3) The S.S. of the equation : $X^2 + 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} , is

(4) If $6^X = 3$, then $6^{X+1} = \dots\dots\dots$

(5) If the probability that a student succeeds in a subject is 0.8 , then the probability of his failure is

2 Choose the correct answer :

(1) If $\frac{26}{X} + 1 = 14$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2

(b) 10

(c) 13

(d) 20

- (2) If $3^{2n-5} = 1$, then $2n = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 5 (b) -10 (c) 10 (d) zero
- (3) A die is thrown once, then the probability of appearance number 7 is $\dots\dots\dots$
 (a) $\frac{1}{7}$ (b) zero (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) 1
- (4) The value of $(2)^{20} + (2)^{21} = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 2^{41} (b) 4^{41} (c) 3×2^{20} (d) 3×2^{21}
- (5) If $(x+3)^{\text{zero}} = 1$, then $x \in \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 3 (b) $\{-3\}$ (c) $\mathbb{R} - \{3\}$ (d) $\mathbb{R} - \{-3\}$
- (6) * If $x^2 + kx - 21 = (x-3)(x+7)$, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) -4 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 20

3 [a] Factorize each of the following expressions :

(1) $x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x + 8$

(2) * $25a^4 - 1$

[b] If $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x-2} = \frac{27}{125}$ Find the value of : x

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $x(x+4)(2x-1) = 0$

[b] If $\frac{8^x \times 9^x}{18^x} = 64$ Find the value of : x

**5 [a] Selecting randomly a card out of 40 similar cards in a box numbered from 1 to 40
Find the probability of getting a card carries :**

(1) An even number.

(2) A number is divisible by 3

(3) A prime number less than 20

(4) A number is not divisible by 10

10

El-Dakahlia Governorate

Maths Supervision



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

(1) If $3^{x-1} = 27$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(2) If $(x-5)^0 = 1$, then $x \in \dots\dots\dots$

(3) $a + b = 2$ $(x+y) = 14$, then $a(x+y) + b(x+y) = \dots\dots\dots$

(4) The probability of impossible event = $\dots\dots\dots$

(5) If the perimeter of square x cm., then its area = $\dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer :

- (1) If $6^X = 7$, then $6^{X+1} = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 8 (b) 13 (c) 36 (d) 42
- (2) If the product of multiplying four by a number equals 48 ,
 then the third of this number = $\dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) 16
- (3) The value of $2^5 + (\sqrt[3]{2})^{10} = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 2^6 (b) 2^{10} (c) $(\sqrt[3]{2})^{15}$ (d) $(\sqrt[3]{2})^{20}$
- (4) The S.S. of the equation : $X^3 + 9X = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$
 (a) $\{0, 3\}$ (b) $\{0\}$ (c) $\{0, 3\}$ (d) $\{0, 3, -3\}$
- (5) If $2^X = 5$, then $8^X = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) $\frac{5}{8}$ (b) 25 (c) 125 (d) $\frac{64}{125}$
- (6) * If $y^3 - a = (y - 2)(y^2 + 2y + 4)$, then $a = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) - 8

3 Factorize :

- (1) $X^4 + y^4 - 11X^2y^2$ (2) $9X^2 - 4a^2 + y^2 + 6Xy$
 (3) $3X^3 - 2X^2 + 12X - 8$ (4) * $25X^2 - 30X + 9$

4 [a] If the length of a rectangle 5 cm. more than its width and its area 36 cm^2 **Find its perimeter.****[b] If $(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})^X = \frac{4}{9}$ Find the value of : $(\frac{2}{3})^{X-1}$** **5 [a] Prove that : $\frac{(27)^{X-1} \times 8^X}{(2\sqrt{3})^{2X} \times (3\sqrt{2})^{2X}} = \frac{1}{27}$** **[b] A team plays 30 matches in national league , its drawn probability is 0.3 and its win probability is 0.6 Calculate the number of loss matches.****11****Ismailia Governorate**Directorate of Education
Elmanar Language School**Answer the following questions :****1 Complete each of the following :**

- (1) $4a(X + y) - 3b(X + y) = (X + y)(\dots\dots\dots - \dots\dots\dots)$
- (2) The S.S. of the equation : $X^2 + 3X = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (3) If $3^x = 27$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$
- (4) The probability of impossible event is $\dots\dots\dots$
- (5) If the probability of absent pupils in a school is $\frac{2}{19}$, then the probability of present pupils is $\dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer :

- (1) If $(x - 5)^{\text{zero}} = 1$, then $x \in \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) $\mathbb{R} - \{5\}$ (b) $\mathbb{R} - \{-5\}$ (c) $\{5\}$ (d) \mathbb{R}
- (2) The S.S. in \mathbb{R} of the equation : $x^2 + 25 = 0$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
- (a) $\{5\}$ (b) $\{5, -5\}$ (c) \emptyset (d) $\{-5\}$
- (3) If $5^x = 2$, then $5^{x+2} = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 25 (b) 2 (c) 50 (d) 100
- (4) A bag contains 20 balls, 8 out of them are white and the rest are black then the probability of drawn ball is black is $\dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 1 (b) 0.6 (c) 0 (d) $\frac{8}{20}$
- (5) Which of the following can be probability of an event $\dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 1.2 (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ (c) -0.2 (d) 37 %
- (6) * If $x^2 - a = (x - 3)(x + 3)$, then $a = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 3 (b) -3 (c) 9 (d) -9

- 3 [a] Factorize :** (1) $x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 18$ (2) * $3x^3 - 81$

[b] If $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2x-1} = \frac{8}{125}$ Find the value of : x

- 4 [a]** A positive real number if you add its square to its three times the result will be 28 find the number.

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of : $x^2 - 8x = -15$

- 5 [a]** If a card is chosen randomly from 10 cards numbered from 1 to 10, then the probability of chosen card is :

- (1) Even number. (2) Divisible by 3
- (3) Even prime.

[b] Prove that : $\frac{(27)^{x-1} \times 8^x}{(2\sqrt{2})^{2x} \times (3\sqrt{3})^{2x}} = \frac{1}{27}$



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer from those given :

① $3^{-2} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -9

(b) $\frac{1}{9}$

(c) $-\frac{1}{9}$

(d) 9

② $\sqrt{100 - 64} = 10 - \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4

(b) 6

(c) 8

(d) -6

③ If a coin thrown once , then the probability of appearing tail = $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 1

(b) 0.3

(c) 0.5

(d) 0

④ The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{3\}$

(b) $\{-3\}$

(c) \emptyset

(d) $\{3, -3\}$

⑤ $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4^3

(b) 4^4

(c) 4^{12}

(d) 4^{81}

⑥ * The expression : $a x^2 - 40 x + 25$ is a perfect square when $a = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2

(b) 4

(c) 9

(d) 16

2 Complete each of the following :

① If the probability that a pupil succeed is 0.8 , then probability of his failure = $\dots\dots\dots$

② If $7^x = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

③ $2 \times 6 - 8 \div 4 = \dots\dots\dots$

④ If $2^x = 5$, then $2^{-x} = \dots\dots\dots$

⑤ If $x - y = 3$ and $x + y = 4$, then $x^2 - y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Simplify : $\frac{(\sqrt{3})^8 \times (\sqrt{3})^{-14}}{(\sqrt{3})^{-4}}$

[b] Find the solution set of the following equation in \mathbb{R} : $x^2 - 8x = -15$

4 [a] Factorize each of the following expressions :

① * $x^2 - 4y^2$

② $x^4 + 4y^4$

[b] Find the solution set of the following equation in \mathbb{R} : $3^{x-4} = 9$

5 [a] If $a = \sqrt[3]{2}$, $b = \sqrt[3]{3}$, find the numerical value of : $\frac{b^4 - a^4}{b^2 + a^2}$

[b] A box contains 5 white , 2 red , 3 green balls , a ball is drawn randomly from the box
Calculate the probabilities of the following events :

- ① The ball is white. ② The ball yellow. ③ The ball is not red.

13 El-Beheira Governorate

General Maths Supervision



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

① If four times a number is 48 , then one third of this number equals

- (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) 16

② $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 4^3 (b) 4^4 (c) 4^{12} (d) 4^{81}

③ If $6^x = 7$, then $6^{x+1} = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 8 (b) 13 (c) 36 (d) 42

④ If 2 is a solution for the equation : $x^2 - 5x + a = 0$, then a =

- (a) -3 (b) -6 (c) 6 (d) 3

⑤ If $x(x-2)^2 = 0$, then $x \in \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) {2} (b) {0 , -2} (c) {0} (d) {0 , 2}

⑥ * The expression : $x^2 - 3x + c$ can be factorized , then c can be equal to

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 6

2 Complete each of the following :

① The simplest form of the expression : $2^{\text{zero}} + 2^{-1} - \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

② If $x + y = 5$, $a - 2b = 4$, then $a(x + y) - 2b(x + y) = \dots\dots\dots$

③ If the age of Zyad now is x year , then his age before 3 years was years.

④ If $x = (\sqrt{2} + 3)^5$, $y = (\sqrt{2} + 3)^{-5}$, then $xy = \dots\dots\dots$

⑤ A die is thrown once , then the probability of appearance odd prime number is

3 [a] Find the S.S. of the following equation in \mathbb{R} : $(x-3)(x+1) = 5$

[b] Find the positive real number if we add its square to its three times the result will be 28

4 [a] If $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x-4} = 2 \frac{1}{4}$, then find the value of : x

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

(1) $x^3 - x^2 + x - 1$

(2) $* x^2 - 5xy - 24y^2$

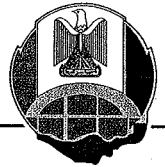
[b] A team plays 30 matches in a general league, its draw probability is 0.3 and its win probability is 0.6

Find : (1) The expected number of draw matches.

(2) The expected number of lose matches.

14 El-Fayoum Governorate

Directorate of Education
Supervision of Mathematics



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

(1) If $\frac{a}{b} = 1$, then $4a - 4b = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 8

(b) 4

(c) 1

(d) 0

(2) If the probability that a pupil succeeds is 0.7, then the probability of his failure is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0.7

(b) 0.07

(c) 0.3

(d) 0.03

(3) If the age of Ahmed now is x years, then the square of his age is $\dots\dots\dots$ years.

(a) x^2

(b) $2x$

(c) $2x^2$

(d) $x + 2$

(4) $(-1)^3 + (-1)^5 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0

(b) -2

(c) 2

(d) 201

(5) $(5a)^0 = \dots\dots\dots$, $a \neq 0$

(a) 5

(b) a

(c) $5a$

(d) 1

(6) $* x - 2y = 3$, $x^2 - 4y^2 = 21$, then $x + 2y = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 14

(b) 9

(c) 7

(d) 6

2 Complete each of the following :

(1) $\frac{3}{4} = \dots\dots\dots \%$

(2) If $a = 7^x$, $b = 7^{-x}$, then $a \times b = \dots\dots\dots$

(3) $2^{-3} \times 2^{-2} \div 4^{-3} = \dots\dots\dots$

(4) The solution set of the equation : $x^2 - 6x = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(5) If a fair coin is tossed once , then the probability of appearance of a head = $\dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following completely :

(1) $36 - 60k + 25k^2$

(2) $x^4 + 64$

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the following equation : $x^2 + x = 6$

4 [a] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{(\sqrt{5})^{10} \times (-\sqrt{5})^5}{(\sqrt{5})^{11}}$

[b] A regular die is thrown once Find the probability of the appearance a number :

(1) Even.

(2) Between 0 and 6

(3) Prime.

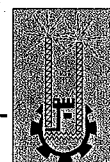
5 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the following equation : $2^{n-3} = \frac{1}{4}$

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{4^{x+1} \times 9^{2-x}}{6^{2x}}$, then calculate its value at $x = 1$

15

Aswan Governorate

Aswan Educational Directorate
M.M. Yackoub Language Experimental school



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

(1) If $a(x+y) - b(x+y) = 15$ and $x+y = 5$, then $a - b = \dots\dots\dots$

(2) The multiplicative inverse of $\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^3$ is $\dots\dots\dots$

(3) $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \dots\dots\dots \%$

(4) If $3^{x-2} = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(5) $x^2 - x = x$ ($\dots\dots\dots$)

2 Choose the correct answer :

(1) The S.S. of the inequality $x \leq 0$ in \mathbb{N} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{0\}$

(b) $\{-1\}$

(c) \emptyset

(d) \mathbb{N}

(2) $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^{-2} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $-\frac{9}{5}$

(b) $-\frac{5}{9}$

(c) $\frac{5}{9}$

(d) $\frac{9}{5}$

(3) If $x^3 y^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{y}{x} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\frac{1}{512}$

(b) $\frac{1}{8}$

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$

(d) 2

(4) The S.S. of the equation : $x(x-2) = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{0\}$

(b) $\{2\}$

(c) $\{0, 2\}$

(d) $\{0, -2\}$

(5) If the probability that a student succeeds in a subject is 80%
 , then the probability of his failure is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0.08

(b) 0.02

(c) 0.2

(d) 0.8

(6) * If the expression : $x^2 + 14x + b$ is a perfect square , then $b = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0

(b) 49

(c) ± 9

(d) 7

3 [a] If : $\frac{8^x \times 9^x}{(18)^x} = 64$, find the value of : $(4)^{-x}$

[b] Factorize : (1) $9x^2 - 3x$

(2) * $-9x^2 + 25$

4 [a] A regular die is drawn once , find the probability of the following events :

(1) Appearance a number divisible by 7

(2) Appearance a prime number ≤ 4

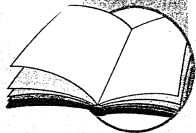
[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $x(x-2) - 3(2-x) = 0$

5 [a] Factorize :

(1) $ax - 7a + 3x - 21$

(2) * $3x^2 + 7y - 6$

[b] If $3^x = 27$, $4^{x+y} = 1$, find the value of each of x and y



Some Schools Examinations

1

Cairo Governorate

Ain Shams directorate



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete :

- (1) The simplest form of $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{-2}$ is
- (2) If $2^x + 2^x = 1$, then $x =$
- (3) The S.S. of : $x^2 + 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
- (4) A die is thrown once, then the probability of appearance of an odd prime number is
- (5) If $x^2 - y^2 = 14$, $x - y = 2$, then $x + y =$

2 Choose the correct answer :

- (1) One third of 3^{15} is
 (a) 3^5 (b) 9^{15} (c) 9^5 (d) 3^{14}
- (2) The S.S. of : $x(x-2) = 0$, in \mathbb{R} is
 (a) $\{0\}$ (b) $\{2\}$ (c) $\{0, 2\}$ (d) $\{0, -2\}$
- (3) If -2 is a solution for the equation : $x^2 - 3x = k$, then $k =$
 (a) -10 (b) ± 10 (c) -2 (d) 10
- (4) If $x^2 + kx + 36$ is a perfect square trinomial, then $k =$
 (a) 12 (b) -12 (c) 0 (d) ± 12
- (5) $3^5 \times (\sqrt{3})^{10} =$
 (a) 3^6 (b) 3^{10} (c) $(\sqrt{3})^{15}$ (d) $(\sqrt{3})^2$

3 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of : $2x^3 = 8x$

[b] Simplify : $\frac{4^{n+1} \times 9^{2-n}}{6^{2n}}$, then find its value at : $n = 1$

4 Factorize each of the following completely :

- (1) $L^4 + 4m^4$ (2) $ax + bx + ay + by$
- (3) $\frac{1}{3}L^3 + 9$ (4) $7a^4 + 23a^2b - 30b^2$

- 5 [a] A rectangle its area is 14 cm^2 and its length is 5 cm. more than its width.

Find its perimeter.

- [b] A numbered card is selected randomly from a set of similar cards numbered from 1 to 30

Find the probability of getting a card carries :

- (1) A multiple of 6 (2) A number is divisible by 25
(3) A positive integer less than 30

2

Cairo Governorate

Rod El-Farag Educational Zone
St. Mary's School



Answer the following questions :

- 1 Choose the correct answer :

- (1) The S.S. of the equation : $X^2 - 1 = 8$ in \mathbb{R} is
(a) \emptyset (b) $\{3\}$ (c) $\{-3\}$ (d) $\{-3, 3\}$
- (2) If $6^X = 7$, then $6^{X+1} = \dots\dots\dots$
(a) 8 (b) 13 (c) 36 (d) 42
- (3) Let $X^2 + kX + 25$ be a perfect square, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$
(a) 5 (b) 10 (c) ± 5 (d) ± 10
- (4) The value of the expression : $3^5 + (\sqrt{3})^{10} - 2(3)^5 = \dots\dots\dots$
(a) zero (b) 3^5 (c) $(\sqrt{3})^5$ (d) $2(3)^5$
- (5) If a die is thrown once, then the probability of appearance 5 on the upper face is
(a) $\frac{-5}{6}$ (b) zero (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) $\frac{5}{6}$

- 2 Complete :

- (1) If $2^X = 32$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
- (2) $4^y + 4^y + 4^y + 4^y = 1$, then $y = \dots\dots\dots$
- (3) If $5^{X-3} = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
- (4) $aX + bX + ay + by = (a + b)(\dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots)$
- (5) If $X = (\sqrt{5} + 6)^9$, $y = (\sqrt{5} + 6)^{-9}$, then $XY = \dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize : $3aX - a - 6bX + 2b$

[b] Factorize : $X^4 + X^2Y^2 + 25Y^4$

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{X+2} = \frac{27}{125}$

[b] The ratio between two positive numbers is 2 : 3 and their product is more than twice the greater by 12 , find the two numbers.

5 [a] Prove that : $\frac{(27)^{X-1} \times (8)^X}{(2\sqrt{2})^{2X} \times (3\sqrt{3})^{2X}} = \frac{1}{27}$

[b] A bag contains balls labeled by the numbers from 1 to 24 , if a ball is drawn at random.

Find the probability of each of the following :

- (1) The drawn ball carries a number divisible by 5
- (2) The drawn ball carries a perfect square number.

Additional question

[a] Choose the correct answer :

(1) If $X^3 - Y^3 = 24$, $X^2 + XY + Y^2 = 8$, then $X - Y = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 3 (d) 12

(2) If $(X + 8)$ is a factor of the expression : $X^2 + 6X - 16$, then the other factor is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $X - 2$ (b) $X - 4$ (c) $X + 2$ (d) $X + 4$

[b] Factorize each of the following :

(1) $X^2 - 5X - 36$

(2) $4X^2 - 25Y^2$

3 Cairo Governorate

East Nasr City Educational Zone
Mathematics Inspection



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

(1) $(X - 2)(X^2 + 2X + 4) = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $X^3 + 8$ (b) $X^3 - 8$ (c) $X^3 + 4$ (d) $X^3 + 2$

(2) If a die is thrown once , then the probability that the number 5 appears is

(a) $\frac{5}{6}$

(b) $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) $\frac{1}{6}$

(d) $\frac{0}{6}$

(3) If $7^{X-3} = 5^{X-3}$, then $X =$

(a) 5

(b) 7

(c) 3

(d) 0

(4) $4 \times 15 \div 12 - 5 =$

(a) -2

(b) 0

(c) 2

(d) 1

(5) $X^4 + 4$ can be factorize by completing square by adding

(a) $4X$

(b) $-X^2$

(c) $\pm 4X^2$

(d) $-2X^2$

2 Complete :

(1) $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^X = \frac{27}{125}$, then $X =$

(2) The solution set of the equation : $X^2 + 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

(3) If the probability that a student failed is 7 % , then the probability that this student succeeded is

(4) If $3^X = 81$, then $X =$

(5) If $a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 25$, then $(a + b) =$

3 [a] Factorize :

(1) $aX + bX + aY + bY$

(2) $4X^4 + 1$

[b] Find in \mathbb{Q} the solution set of :

(1) $(X^2 + 3)(X^3 + 1) = 0$

(2) $4X^2 - 25 = 0$

4 [a] If $\frac{8^X \times 9^X}{18^X} = 64$, find : X

[b] A rectangle its length exceeds its width by 5 cm. and its area is 14 cm^2 . Find its dimensions.

5 [a] A box contains a similar balls , 8 white balls , 5 red balls and 7 black balls , if we choose a ball , then find the probability that the ball is :

(1) White.

(2) Black or red.

[b] A rational number , if subtracted from it double its multiplicative inverse the result equals one. Find this number.

Additional questions**[a] Complete each of the following :**

(1) $5x^2 + x - 6 = (\dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots)(x - \dots\dots\dots)$

(2) The expression : $x^2 - kx + 4$ is a perfect square , if $k = \dots\dots\dots$ **[b] Factorize each of the following :**

(1) $x^2 + 7x + 12$

(2) $6x^2 - 7x - 3$

4**Giza Governorate**Omrania Directorate
ELSadat Governmental language School**Answer the following questions :****1 Complete each of the following :**(1) The simplest form of $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-2}$ is

(2) The probability of the impossible event =

(3) If $2^x = 5$, then $2^{x+1} = \dots\dots\dots$ (4) The age of a man now x years , then his age 7 years ago is years.(5) $x(a + b) + y(a + b) = (a + b)(\dots\dots\dots)$ **2 Choose the correct answer :**(1) The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 25 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is(a) $\{5, -5\}$ (b) $\{5\}$ (c) $\{-5\}$ (d) \emptyset (2) $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 4^3 (b) 4^4 (c) 4^{12} (d) 4^{81}

(3) If a die is thrown once , then the probability of appearance number 7 is

(a) zero

(b) 0.7

(c) 0.6

(d) 1

(4) $(5^2)^3 = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 5^{23} (b) 5^5 (c) 5^6

(d) 5

(5) If $(3)^{x+4} = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4

(b) -4

(c) 5

(d) 3

3 Factorize each of the following :

(1) $a^2 X - 4a + 3X - 12$

(2) $X^4 + 4$

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. if the following equation : $X^2 - 5X + 6 = 0$

[b] Simplify : $\frac{2^X \times 4^{X+1}}{8^X}$

5 [a] Find the value of X if : $2^{X-2} = 16$

[b] A box contains 3 red balls , 4 yellow balls and 5 green balls.

A ball is drawn randomly from the box.

Find the probability of the drawn ball is :

(1) Yellow.

(2) Green.

(3) Not red.

Additional question

[a] Complete the following :

(1) If $X^2 + aX - 13 = (X + 1)(X - 13)$, then $a = \dots\dots\dots$

(2) If $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $X^2 + kX - 3$ can be factorized , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

[b] The area of a rectangle is $(X^2 + 8X + 15)$ cm² and its width is $(X + 3)$ cm.

Find its length in terms of X , then find its perimeter in terms of X

5 Giza Governorate

Dokki District
Modern Narmar Language School



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete the following :

(1) If $a(X + y) - b(X + y) = 15$, $X + y = 5$, then $a - b = \dots\dots\dots$

(2) If $X^2 - y^2 = 35$, $X - y = 7$, then $X + y = \dots\dots\dots$

(3) The number $(\sqrt{2})^{-3}$ in the simplest form is $\dots\dots\dots$

(4) If $3^{X-2} = 9$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

(5) A bag contains 10 cards numbered from 1 to 10 , the probability of choosing a card that carries a prime number is $\dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer :(1) The expression : $X(y + 3) + z(y + 3) = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a)
- $X + y + z + 6$
- (b)
- $(X + z)(y + 3)$
- (c)
- $(X + z)(y + 3)^2$
- (d)
- $(X + z) \times 2(y + 3)$

(2) If $3^X + 3^X + 3^X = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a)
- -1
- (b)
- 0
- (c)
- 1
- (d)
- 2

(3) If $3^X = 5$, then $(27)^X = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a)
- 9
- (b)
- 25
- (c)
- 125
- (d)
- 729

(4) $2^{12} \times 3^{12} = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a)
- 6^2
- (b)
- 6^4
- (c)
- 6^{12}
- (d)
- 6^{24}

(5) If a die is thrown once, then the probability that 5 appears is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a)
- $-\frac{5}{6}$
- (b) zero (c)
- $\frac{1}{6}$
- (d)
- $\frac{5}{6}$

3 [a] Factorize completely :(1) $LX - 7L + 3X - 21$ (2) $X^4 - X^2 - 5X + 5$ **[b] Using factorization to find the value of : $36^2 - 36 \times 16$** **4 [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^m \times 6^{2m}}{2^{4m} \times 3^{2m}}$** **[b] If a number X is decreased by twice its multiplicative inverse, the result is 1 Find : X** **5 [a] Find the value of X if : $3^{2X-3} = 243$** **[b] A bag contains 20 balls numbered from 1 to 20, if one ball is drawn at random, then find the probability that :**

- (1) The number is a multiple of 4 (2) The number is less than or equal 7

Additional question**[a] Choose the correct answer :**(1) If $X^3 + y^3 = 9$, $2X + 2y = 6$, then $X^2 - Xy + y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a)
- 3
- (b)
- 9
- (c)
- 27
- (d)
- 54

(2) The number which can be added to the expression : $2X^2 + 5X - 10$ to be factorized is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a)
- -1
- (b)
- -2
- (c)
- -3
- (d)
- -4

[b] Factorize each of the following :(1) $2(X^2 - 2) - 7X$ (2) $X^2 - 25$

6

Alexandria Governorate

Middle Educational Zone
Mathematics Inspection

Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

- (1) The S.S. of the equation : $X(X - 5) = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
- (a) $\{0\}$ (b) $\{5\}$ (c) $\{0, 5\}$ (d) $\{0, -5\}$
- (2) If $5^{X-4} = 3^{X-4}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 4 (b) -4 (c) zero (d) 35
- (3) The probability of a certain event =
- (a) zero (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) -2
- (4) If $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^X = \frac{27}{125}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) -3 (b) 3 (c) $\frac{3}{5}$ (d) zero
- (5) Which of the following may be equal a probability of an event ?
- (a) $\frac{-3}{4}$ (b) 1.7 (c) $\frac{7}{5}$ (d) 60 %

2 Complete each of the following :

- (1) If $Xy^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}$, then $\frac{X}{y} = \dots\dots\dots$
- (2) If $5^X = 3$, then $5^{X+1} = \dots\dots\dots$
- (3) If the probability that a student succeeds in an exam is 0.8, then the probability of his failure is
- (4) If $X \in \mathbb{R}$, then the S.S. of equation : $X^2 + 49 = 0$ is
- (5) The age of a man now is X years, then his age after 7 years is years.

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

(1) $Xy + 5y + 3X + 15$

(2) $X^4 + 4y^4$

[b] If a real number is added to its square the result will be 12, find this number.

4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $X^3 - 25X = 0$ [b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{3^X \times 6^X}{18^X}$

- 5 [a] A box contains 5 blue balls , 7 red balls and 8 green balls.

A ball is drawn randomly from the box.

Find the probability of getting :

- (1) Red ball. (2) Non-blue ball. (3) White ball.

[b] If $3^{x-4} = 243$

Find the value of : x

Additional question

[a] Choose the correct answer :

(1) If $l + m = 9$, $m - l = -6$, then $l^2 - m^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 54 (b) 14 (c) - 54 (d) - 14

(2) If $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 36$, then $x - y = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 18 (b) - 6 (c) 6 (d) ± 6

[b] Factorize completely :

(1) $2x^3 + 16$

(2) $7x^4 + 23x^2y - 30y^2$

7

El-Kalyoubia Governorate

Directorat of Education
Mathematics Inspection



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

(1) If $x^3 \times y^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{x}{y} = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $\frac{8}{3}$ (b) 2 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 512

(2) The S.S. of the equation : $x(x - 2) = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $\{0\}$ (b) $\{2\}$ (c) $\{0, 2\}$ (d) $\{0, -2\}$

(3) If $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \frac{27}{125}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) - 5 (b) - 3 (c) 5 (d) 3

(4) $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 4^4 (b) 4^{12} (c) 16^3 (d) 16^{12}

(5) $2^2 \times 5^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^3$ (b) 10^3 (c) 10^5 (d) 10^6

2 Complete each of the following :

- (1) The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 - 3 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
- (2) The S.S. of the equation : $(x^2 + 4)(x^3 + 1) = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
- (3) $(-5)^{-3} = \dots\dots\dots$
- (4) If $2^x = 3$, then $8^x = \dots\dots\dots$
- (5) Letters of the word (Elkliobia) are written in cards. If a card is drawn ,
then the probability that chosen card carries the latter "i" =

3 [a] Factorize the following expression : (1) $x^2 - 5x$ (2) $ax - 7a + 3x - 21$

[b] If $a = \sqrt{10}$, $b = 1$ Find the numerical value of : $a^4 + b^{10}$

4 [a] Find the S.S. of the equation : $(2x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

[b] Simplify : $\frac{(\sqrt{2})^5 \times 3^6}{3^4 \times (\sqrt{2})^3}$ to the simplest form.

5 [a] The length of a rectangle exceeds its width by 1 cm. , if its perimeter = 14 cm.

Calculate its area.

[b] A regular die is drawn once. Find the probability of getting :

- (1) A number divisible by 8
- (2) A prime number less than 4

Additional question

[a] Complete each of the following :

- (1) If $x^2 - k + 10 = (x - 3)(x + 3)$, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$
- (2) If $x = 3$, $y = 8$, then $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

[b] Use factorization to get the value of : $(80)^2 + 40 \times 80 + 400$



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

(1) If $(x - 2)^0 = 1$, then $x \in \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $\{2\}$
- (b) \mathbb{R}
- (c) $\mathbb{R} - \{2\}$
- (d) $\mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$

(2) If $5^x = 4$, then $5^{x-1} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0.8

(b) 1.25

(c) 0.125

(d) 0.08

(3) The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 1 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{-1\}$

(b) $\{1\}$

(c) $\{1, -1\}$

(d) \emptyset

(4) The probability of impossible event is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) \emptyset

(b) -1

(c) zero

(d) 1

(5) The value of $(\sqrt{x})^{16} = x \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 16

(b) 8

(c) 4

(d) 32

2 Complete :

(1) $5^{x+2} = \dots\dots\dots \times 25$

(2) If $x^3 y^{-3} = 8$ then $\frac{y}{x} = \dots\dots\dots$

(3) If a die is thrown once, then the probability of appearance 5 is $\dots\dots\dots$

(4) $a^{-7} + 1 = a^{-7} (\dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots)$

(5) $3^x \times 3^x \times 3^x = (27) \dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

(1) $a^2 + a b + a + b$

(2) $x^4 + 4 y^4$

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $(2x + 1)(x - 3) = 0$

4 [a] Find the value of x if : $3^{x-2} = 27$

[b] Find in the simplest form : $\frac{4^{x+1} \times 3^{2x-3}}{6^{2x}}$

5 [a] If $2^{x-3} = 1$ Find the value of : x^2

[b] If a card is selected randomly of 30 cards in a box numbered from 1 to 30

Find the probability of getting :

(1) A card carries a number divisible by 5

(2) A card carries a prime number less than 20

(3) A card carries an even number.

Additional question**[a] Choose the correct answer :**(1) If $(X + 1)^2$ is a factor of the expression $(X^2 - 1)^2$, then the other factor is

- (a) $X - 1$ (b) $X^2 - 1$ (c) $X^2 + 1$ (d) $(X - 1)^2$

(2) If $X = 7$, $y = 3$, then $X^2 + 2Xy + y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 10 (b) 4 (c) 100 (d) 16

[b] Factorize each of the following :

- (1) $3X^2 + 10X + 8$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}X^3 - 9$

9**El-Gharbia Governorate**

Official Language Schools
The Central Maths Supervision

**Answer the following questions :****[1] Choose the correct answer :**

(1) If a die is thrown once, then the probability of appearance odd prime number is

- (a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}$

(2) If $7^X = 49$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 0 (b) -2 (c) -7 (d) 2

(3) Which of the following may be equal the probability of an event ?

- (a) -0.73 (b) 1.23 (c) 79% (d) $\frac{4}{3}$

(4) $3^{10} + 3^{10} + 3^{10} = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 3^{30} (b) 3^{1000} (c) 3^{11} (d) 3^{12}

(5) One sixth of the number : $2^{12} \times 3^{12}$ is

- (a) 6^2 (b) 6^4 (c) 6^{11} (d) 6^{23}

[2] Complete :

(1) 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8,, (in the same pattern)

(2) If $3^X \times 2^{-X} = 1.5$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

(3) The S.S. of the equation : $(X - 1)^2 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

(4) If $6^X = 11$, then $6^{X+1} = \dots\dots\dots$

(5) The probability of the impossible event =

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

(1) $y^3 + y^2 + 9y + 9$

(2) $4X^4 + y^4$

[b] Find in the simplest form : $(\sqrt{3} + 2)^{11} (\sqrt{3} - 2)^{11}$

4 [a] If $\frac{8^X \times 9^X}{18^X} = 64$ Find the value of : $(4)^{-X}$

[b] What is the positive real number if we add its square to three times it the result will be 28 ?

5 [a] The set $\{2, 3, 5\}$ is used to write a number which consists of two different digits

(1) Write the sample space.

(2) Find the probability of the following events :

First : The units digit is an even number.

Second : The sum of the two digits greater than 5

[b] Find the value of X if : $7^{X-2} = 1$, where $X \in \mathbb{R}$

Additional question

[a] Complete the following :

(1) If $X - y = 3$, $X - 2y = 7$, then $X^2 - 3Xy + 2y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

(2) $l^2 - m^2 = l + m$, then $l - m = \dots\dots\dots$

[b] Use factorization to get the value of : $(73)^2 - (27)^2$

10 El-Dakahlia Governorate

Maths Supervision



Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

(1) If $X^3 y^{-3} = 8$, then $\frac{y}{X} = \dots\dots\dots$

(2) If $X^2 + y^2 = 26$, $X + y = 6$, then $Xy = \dots\dots\dots$

(3) $3^{x-1} + 3^{x-1} + 3^{x-1} = 3$

(4) If $2^x = \sqrt{3}$, then $16^x =$

(5) If $(a + 2b) = 5$ $(a - 2b) = 10$, then $a^2 - 4b^2 =$

2 Choose the correct answer :

(1) If $3^x = 5$, then $3^{x+2} =$

- (a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 45 (d) $\frac{5}{4}$

(2) The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

- (a) $\{0\}$ (b) $\{3\}$ (c) $\{3, -3\}$ (d) \emptyset

(3) If $x + \frac{1}{x} = 3$, then $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} =$

- (a) 9 (b) 11 (c) 7 (d) 1

(4) If the probability that a student succeeds in an exam is 0.8, then the probability of his failure is

- (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

(5) If $x + 2y = 7$, $a - b = 3$, then $b(x + 2y) - a(x + 2y) =$

- (a) 10 (b) 21 (c) -21 (d) -10

3 Factorize :

(1) $4x^4 + 25y^4 - 29x^2y^2$ (2) $x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8$ (3) $x^4 + 64$

4 [a] Simplify : $\frac{(9)^{x-1} \times (4)^{x+2}}{(6)^{2x}}$

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $x - \frac{3}{x} = 2$

5 [a] If $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x-2} = \frac{125}{27}$ Find the value of : x

[b] A box contains 24 identical cards numbered from 1 to 24, a ball chosen randomly

Find the probability that :

- (1) The chosen card carries number divisible by 6
(2) The chosen card carries a prime number.

11

Port Said Governorate

North Administration
Gov. School Directory

Answer the following questions :

1 Complete each of the following :

- (1) If $X(X-2) = 0$, then $X = 0$ or $X = \dots\dots\dots$
- (2) The solution set of : $X^2 + 4 = 0$ in \mathbb{N} is $\dots\dots\dots$
- (3) $a(X+y) + b(X+y) = (X+y) = (\dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots)$
- (4) The letters of the word (Egypt) are written in cards , if a card is drawn at random , then the probability that chosen card carries the letter "E" is $\dots\dots\dots$
- (5) $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^9 (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^9 = \dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer :

- (1) $3^3 + 3^3 + 3^3 = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 3^3 (b) 3^4 (c) 3^9 (d) 4^{27}
- (2) The probability of impossible event = $\dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 0 (d) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (3) $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^{-2} = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) $\frac{9}{5}$ (b) $\frac{-9}{5}$ (c) $\frac{-5}{9}$ (d) $\frac{5}{9}$
- (4) If $(X-5)^{\text{zero}} = 1$, then $X \in \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) \mathbb{R} (b) $\mathbb{R} - \{5\}$ (c) $\mathbb{R} - \{-5\}$ (d) $\{5\}$
- (5) If $5X = 20$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 15 (d) 20

3 [a] Factorize the following expression : $aX + bX + aY + bY$

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $X^2 + 5X + 6 = 0$

4 [a] If $3^{X-1} = 9$, then find the value of : X

[b] Simplify : $\frac{4^X \times 2^{X+1}}{8^X}$

- 5 A bag contains 5 red balls , 3 green balls and 2 yellow balls. One ball is chosen at random , find the probability that the chosen ball is :

(1) Yellow. (2) Green. (3) Not red.

Additional question

[a] Choose the correct answer :

(1) If $x^2 + a = (x + 3)(x - 3)$, then $a = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 6 (b) 9 (c) -9 (d) -6

(2) The value of m which makes the expression : $mx^2 + 14x + 1$ a perfect square is $\dots\dots\dots$

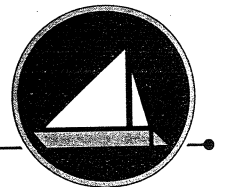
(a) 7 (b) 14 (c) 49 (d) 16

[b] Factorize each of the following : (1) $\frac{1}{4}a^2 - 2a + 4$ (2) $2 - 2m^3$

12

Damietta Governorate

Damietta Inspection of Mathematics
Experimental at Language Schools



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

(1) The probability of an impossible event = $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 2 (b) -1 (c) 1 (d) zero

(2) $x^4 + 4 = (x^2 + 2)^2 \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $+2x^2$ (b) $-2x^2$ (c) $-4x^2$ (d) $+4x^2$

(3) A bird can travel 8 km. in 15 minutes , at this rate the bird can travel $\dots\dots\dots$ km. in 1 hour.

(a) 32 (b) 16 (c) 120 (d) 60

(4) If $(x - 5)^0 = 1$, then $x \in \dots\dots\dots$

(a) \mathbb{R} (b) $\mathbb{R} - \{5\}$ (c) $\mathbb{R} - \{-5\}$ (d) 5

(5) The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 25 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\{5\}$ (b) $\{-5\}$ (c) $\{5, -5\}$ (d) \emptyset

2 Complete :

(1) 25% of L.E. 320 is L.E. $\dots\dots\dots$

(2) If a die is thrown once , then the probability of appearance of an even prime number $\dots\dots\dots$

(3) If $5^{x-2} = 1$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

(4) $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{-4} = \left(\frac{\dots\dots\dots}{\dots\dots\dots}\right)^2$

(5) If $4a + 4b = 32$, then $3a + 3b = \dots\dots\dots$

3 [a] Factorize each of the following :

(1) $x^4 + 4y^4$

(2) $3ax - a + 6bx - 2b$

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{9^x \times 4^x}{6^{2x}}$

4 [a] If $3^{x-1} = \frac{1}{27}$ Find the value of : x

[b] Simplify : $\frac{(\sqrt{5})^{x+2} \times (\sqrt{5})^{3x}}{(\sqrt{5})^{2x}}$, then find the value when $x = 1$

5 [a] Find the solution set of the equation in \mathbb{R} : $x^2 - x = 12$

[b] A box contains 7 red balls, 5 blue balls and 3 green balls, one is chosen randomly.
Find the probability of the chosen ball is :

(1) Green.

(2) Yellow.

(3) Not blue.

Additional question

[a] Complete :

(1) If $x + y = 5$, $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 7$, then $x^3 + y^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(2) $(17)^2 + 2 \times 17 \times 3 + 3^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

[b] Factorize each of the following perfectly :

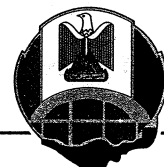
(1) $(x + 4)^2 - 36$

(2) $2y^4 + 3y^2 - 5$

13

El-Fayoum Governorate

Directorate of Education
Supervision of Mathematics



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

(1) $(3)^{-2} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -9

(b) $-\frac{1}{9}$

(c) $\frac{1}{9}$

(d) 9

(2) If x is an even natural number, then the next odd natural number directly is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) $x + 1$

(b) $x + 2$

(c) $2x + 1$

(d) $2x$

(3) The S.S. of : $X(X-2) = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is

(a) $\{2\}$

(b) $\{0, -2\}$

(c) $\{0, 2\}$

(d) $\{0\}$

(4) If $\frac{X-5}{X-7} \in \mathbb{Q}$, then $X \neq$

(a) 5

(b) -5

(c) 7

(d) -7

(5) $5^2 + 5^2 =$

(a) 10^2

(b) 10^4

(c) 5^4

(d) 50

Complete each of the following :

(1) $(5a)^0 =$ where $a \neq 0$

(2) The probability of the impossible event =

(3) If $3^{n-2} = 81$, then $n =$

(4) $8 + 2 \times 6 \div 4 =$

(5) For every event A, we find that : $0 \leq P(A) \leq$

[a] Factorize each of the following completely : (1) $Xy + 5y + 7X + 35$ (2) $X^4 + 4$

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the following equation : $X^2 - 6X = 0$

[a] If $a = \sqrt{2}$, $b = \sqrt{3}$

find (by steps) the numerical value of : $\frac{b^2 - a^4}{b^2 + a^2}$

[b] A card is selected randomly from a set of similar cards numbered from 1 to 10

find the probability of getting a card that carries :

(1) An even number.

(2) A number divisible by 7

(3) A number less than or equal to 10

[a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the following equation : $2^{X^2-9} = 1$

[b] Simplify to the simplest form : $\frac{9^X \times 3^{X+2}}{(27)^X}$

Additional question

[a] Choose the correct answer :

(1) The expression : $X^2 - 3X + c$ can be factorized when $c =$

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 4

(d) 6

(2) If the expression : $c + 3X + \frac{1}{4}$ is a perfect square, then $c =$

(a) X^2

(b) $\frac{9}{4}X^2$

(c) $9X^2$

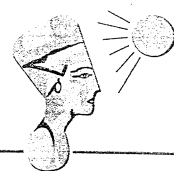
(d) $4X^2$

[b] Factorize each of the following :

(1) $X^2 - 4X - 3(X-2)$

(2) $l^3 - \frac{1}{125}$

14 El-Menia Governorate

Governmental Language School
General Supervisor of Mathematics

Answer the following questions :

1 Complete :

(1) $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-1} = \dots\dots\dots$

(2) $(\sqrt{2})^2 \times (\sqrt{2})^4 = \dots\dots\dots$

(3) If $2^{2X-1} = 32$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

(4) The probability of the impossible event = $\dots\dots\dots$

(5) The S.S. of : $X(X-1) = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is $\dots\dots\dots$

2 Choose the correct answer :

(1) Sixth the number : $2^{12} \times 3^{12}$ is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 6^2

(b) 6^4

(c) 6^{11}

(d) 6^{23}

(2) If $X = \frac{\sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{3}}$, then $X^{-1} = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

(b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$

(c) $\sqrt{3}$

(d) 2

(3) If 2 is a solution of : $X^2 - 5X + l = 0$, then $l = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) -3

(b) -6

(c) 3

(d) 6

(4) $5^{X-2} = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) 2

(d) 3

(5) $4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4^3

(b) 4^4

(c) 4^{12}

(d) 4^{81}

3 Factorize : (1) $Xy + 5y + 7X + 35$ (2) $X^4 + 4y^4$ 4 [a] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of : $X^2 + 16 = 8X$

[b] Simplify : $\frac{4^{X+1} \times 9^{2+X}}{6^{2X}}$

5 [a] If $3^x = 27$, $4^{x+y} = 1$ Find the value of : x and y

[b] A bag contains 15 balls numbered from 1 to 15 , one ball is chosen randomly.

Find : ① The probability that the number on the chosen ball is divisible by 3

② The probability that the number on the chosen ball is even number.

③ The probability that the number on the chosen ball is prime number.

Additional question

[a] Complete :

① $5x^2 - 3xy - \dots = (x - y) (\dots + \dots)$

② $\dots - 64x^2 = (4 - \dots) (4 + \dots)$

[b] The area of a square is $(9x^2 + 30x + m)$ cm². Find the value of m (given that the side length of the square is a rational number) , then find its perimeter when $x = 2$

15 Souhag Governorate

General Mathematics Supervision



Answer the following questions :

1 Choose the correct answer :

① $(x + 3)^2 = \dots$

(a) $x^2 + 9$

(b) $x^2 - 9$

(c) $x^2 + 6x + 9$

(d) $x^2 - 6x + 9$

② If $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \frac{27}{125}$, then $x = \dots$

(a) -5

(b) -3

(c) 2

(d) 5

③ In a mixed school there are 320 students , if the probability that the ideal student is a boy equals 0.6 , then the number of girls of the school equals girls.

(a) 256

(b) 192

(c) 128

(d) 196

④ If $a + b = 5$, $a - b = 4$, then $b^2 - a^2 = \dots$

(a) -20

(b) -1

(c) 9

(d) 20

⑤ $(x + 1)^2 = 1$, then $x \in \dots$

(a) $\{0, 2\}$

(b) $\{0, -2\}$

(c) $\{0\}$

(d) \emptyset

2 Complete the following :

- (1) If the probability that a student succeeds in an exam is 0.85 , then the probability of his failure equals
- (2) The greater number of $(-2)^{24}$ and $(-2)^{25}$ is
- (3) If $2^x = 5$, then $2^{x+1} = \dots\dots\dots$
- (4) $x(a+b) - y(a+b) = (a+b) \dots\dots\dots$
- (5) If four times a number is 48 , then one third of this number is

3 [a] Factorize each of the following completely :

(1) $a^2x - 4a + 3x - 12$

(2) $a^4 + 4b^4$

[b] Find in \mathbb{R} the S.S. of the equation : $2x^3 = 18x$

4 [a] Simplify : $\frac{4^n \times 6^{2n}}{2^{4n} \times 3^{2n}}$

[b] If $(\sqrt{3})^{n+2} = 9$

Find the value of : n**5 [a] Find the positive real number if we add its square to its three times the result will be 28****[b] One card is selected randomly from 8 cards numbered from 1 to 8****, find the probability of the following events :**

- (1) Getting a number divisible by 3
- (2) Getting a number greater than or equal to 6
- (3) Getting a prime number.

Additional question**[a] Choose the correct answer :**

(1) If $b - a = 6$, then $a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) - 36

(b) 36

(c) ± 36

(d) - 12

(2) If $4x^2 - y^2 = 32$, $2x + y = 8$, then $4x - 2y = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 4

(b) 6

(c) 16

(d) 8

[b] Factorize each of the following :

(1) $4x(3x + 7y) - 5y^2$

(2) $\frac{1}{8}a^3 - 8b^3$